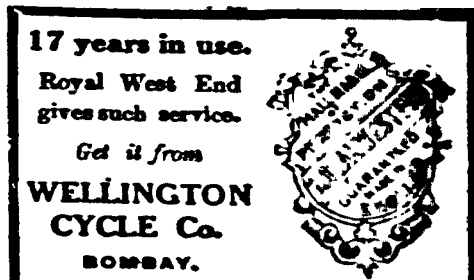




The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAN M. MEHTA IN 1913



VOL. VII. NO. 62

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLE.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
15th March	Tanfield	4598
15th March	Quint	6152
15th March	Malta	6084
15th March	Malta	6118
15th March	Takada	6040
15th March	Karmala	6054
15th March	Nazara	6054
15th March	Delta	6089
15th March	Nankin	6058

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Takada" and "Karmala" sailing on the 15th and 16th April will be allotted on the 15th of March. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents, before the 15th March, to secure a certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passages Committee, who holds the original. It is absolutely essential that the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate. All passengers are required to be in possession of passports. On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of all grades of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay. RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
14th March	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
12th March	Dwarka	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Extra).
13th March	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
14th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
17th March	Laga	Karachi and Kathiawar ports.
22nd March	Taraba	East-South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Harima Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	13th Mar.	15th Mar.
Kawachi Maru	G. Sigo	4249	15th Mar.	17th Mar.
Kosaka Maru	K. Hino	3945	17th Mar.	19th Mar.
Kosaka Maru	K. Nagahiro	3187	19th Mar.	21st Mar.
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	21st Mar.	23rd Mar.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
-Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 463,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA FIORENTINO.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Here Maru	S. Miyaji	24th Feb.	14th March	Italy
Kanada Maru	N. Yano	28th Feb.	18th March	Japan
Kanada Maru	N. Yano	4th Mar.	24th March	Japan
Kanada Maru	K. Uchigoye	11th Mar.	19th March	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai	20th Mar.	27th April	Japan
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatsuki	28th Mar.	5th April	Japan

For freight apply to—
M. UCHIYAMA,
-Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Lloilo, Puket
Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon
Bombay, Karachi, Saigon
Calcutta, Klang, Seremban
Canton, Kobe, Shanghai
Cebu, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore
Colombo, Madras, Sourabaya
Delhi, Manila, Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong, Medan, Tientsin
Hankow, New York, Yokohama

THE CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT, and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK AND SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur
Batavia, Ipoh, Madras
Bombay, Calcutta, Penang
Calcutta, Kandy, Rangoon
Colombo, Karachi, Shanghai
Delhi, Kota Bharu, Singapore
Galle, (Kelantan)

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
-Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
-Manager.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK.

and to write with a bad ink.

IS A BLUNDER

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamas Thakordas, A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
-Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
-Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

STERLING RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND \$21,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Chuturgo Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amy, Hongkong, Kobe, San Francisco, Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore, Ceylon, Malacca, Sourabaya, Fochow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Vladivostok, Harbin, Peking, Yokohama, Hongkong, Penang, Rangoon, Ipoh.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
-Agent.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 1st and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO EXPORTERS AND DRY GINGER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 TONS DRY GINGER.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, sell by Public Auction at "F" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon:—
About 900 tons Dry Ginger in lots of 50 tons.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 182 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sakalchand Maganlal, Esq., at the shop of Mr. Gorthandias Nathialal, at Tambakanta by order of Mr. Chaturbhoo Bhawanidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.

182 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn No. 20. Terms: Deposit of 25 per cent.; delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 685 of 1919.

Kamat Brothers, a firm Plaintiffs
vs.
Premshukdas Murlidhar, a firm Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. Premshukdas Murlidhar, the Defendants above-named and in pursuance of the Court's Order in the above suit dated the 7th day of March, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Godown of Messrs. Premshukdas Murlidhar, No. 1, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Brothers of Bombay, the Plaintiffs above-named, the following goods:—

200 bales of cotton as under in the condition as lying in the godown:—
100 bales cotton Ballingol, Lot 1.
100 bales cotton Ballingol, Lot 1.
The bales are on view at the said godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
-Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Household hand, some Teakwood and cane furniture, Sweet-toothed flutes, Kodak's pocket camera, etc., of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, valuable household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, mattresses, dinner wagon, Chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror over chimney, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toothed flutes, Kodak's pocket camera, clothes and gown presses, artistic cabinets, chairs, plain tea-pots, revolving book case, cane furniture, bent wood chairs, iron beds, baby's high chair, cot, clothes baskets, bath tub, towel horse, crockery, cooking pots, garden pots, and implements, etc.

The property of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
-Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

MODY & CO.,
-Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1283.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES ENGLISH MADE WHITE NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.

182 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn No. 20. Terms: Deposit of 25 per cent.; delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 685 of 1919.

Kamat Brothers, a firm Plaintiffs
vs.
Premshukdas Murlidhar, a firm Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. Premshukdas Murlidhar, the Defendants above-named and in pursuance of the Court's Order in the above suit dated the 7th day of March, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Godown of Messrs. Premshukdas Murlidhar, No. 1, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Brothers of Bombay, the Plaintiffs above-named, the following goods:—

200 bales of cotton as under in the condition as lying in the godown:—
100 bales cotton Ballingol, Lot 1.
100 bales cotton Ballingol, Lot 1.
The bales are on view at the said godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
-Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

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The property of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
-Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

MODY & CO.,
-Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS'

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
 Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
 The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
 Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." must be placed in the advertisement, and the ad must be sent for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
 Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
 Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
 Replies to advertisements should be addressed to Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply **THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle"**, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TOMORROW—We have something you want. going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Show-rooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things at prices of which are marked off or you can place orders with the subject to the acceptance of the owners. **MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers**, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought or sold 5,000 copies of the following:—
WRITERS. What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from **CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO**, 81, Hornby Road, Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. **FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.**, Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.C. examination, next Batch starts from 10th March, 1919. Fees moderate. Apply sharp **THE PRINCIPAL, New Corporation Commercial College**, 7, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—REVENUE OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200 rising to 250. Long previous experience essential. Apply with testimonials (which will not be returned) to **DEWAN, Panna State**.

WANTED—3 reliable and competent CAN- VASSERS for a commercial firm. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Plus commission. Selected candidates should furnish a security of Rs. 250 in cash. Particulars apply to Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per month or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—TEMPORARY CLERKS on cash or Government Promissory Notes required. Apply to the **ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL-IN-CHARGE**, Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Punjab, one **ICE ENGINEER** for small plant, one **OPERATOR** for cinema, one **MANAGER** influential (Eurasian), one **ELECTRICIAN**. Apply to Messrs. N. R. KHANNA & Sons, 71/73, Abdul Rehman Street in person. With testimonials. 1394

WANTED—A thoroughly capable and ex- perience CARDING MASTER, preferably Parsi, for a small mill. Mill is small but extending, and offers prospects to the right man. State full particulars and salary required to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two experienced COM- POUNDERS for a chemist firm of long standing. Handsome salaries offered. Apply with testimonials to **THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle"**, 1390

WANTED—For the Office of the Super- intendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, a qualified **TYPIST** on Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should interview the undersigned and produce copies of testimonials, if any. **G. A. HOPKINS**, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 1398

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN with expe- rience in road project work for one year on Osmiana Sica Rupees 80 equivalent to B. G. Rs. 75 approximately. Apply to **DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, H. E. H. Nizam's P. W. D., Aurangabad**, with copies of original certificates (which will not be returned). 1429

WANTED—A TEMPORARY CLERK hav- ing studied at least up to the Matriculation or an energetic pensioner. Salary per month with prospects for permanent appointment to one proving useful to the Department. Applications with copies of testimonials in candidate's own handwriting, to be sent to the Manager, **GOVT. MILK DAIRY**, Deolali. 1423

WANTED—For the Government Printing Press Uganda Protectorate, one **INDIAN STENOGRAPHER** with a thorough knowledge of his work. Preference will be given to one who has also a knowledge of Printing Machinery. Salary Rs. 50 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per month with free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof. Period of engagement is three years on agreement with free passage. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of testimonials to **MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates**, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1444

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT PROOF READER for our Job Dept. Apply to the **MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle"**, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK. Salary Rs. 20 to 25. Apply Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—by a Mechanical Engineer, a **BILLET** in an Engineering firm or works good with labour; excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for a large Export House an honest, experienced **BROKER** on good commission for purchasing general Indian produce for export. Apply Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by a large Export and Import Firm well-experienced and influential **SALESMEN** for General Sale of Sundry Goods, Chemicals and Dyes. Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced STEWARDESS for a Passenger steamer, plying between Bombay and Europe. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to details of service, etc., to Box No. 341 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by a large Export and Import House a highly educated **SENIOR BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE CLERK** as Private Secretary. Applicant with knowledge of Indian Commercial Laws is preferred. Apply Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCT- OR (L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S.) for the Palanpur Female Maternity Hospital. Apply with testimonials stating terms of salary to Messrs. **SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co.**, 225-27, Kalkadvi Road, Bombay. 1439

WANTED AT ONCE—A young smart Hindoo **OFFICE ASSISTANT** with knowledge of typewriting. Apply personally with application to **NESTLE ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.**, Ballard Road.

WANTED—A good SHORTHAND TY- PIST for English, Commercial Firm. Salary up to Rs. 75 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—One SPARE WHEEL for a Swift 2-seater car, 700 by 85. Apply **J. K. IRANI**, 4, Club Road, Byculla. 1313

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH carrying 200 tons. Apply with particulars to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR by D. Gestetner, simple, inexpensive, durable. A perfect stencil copying machine for circulars, etc., 1000 and over copies can be had from one original. For further particulars apply to **THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART**, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.-A1

DUPLICATING SUNDRIES for the Cyclostyle—Stencil papers, Handwriting or Typewriting, Pens, Inks in various colors, etc., etc. **THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART**, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.-B1

OL MILL FOR SALE—Completely equip- ped with all accessories and in perfect working condition. Situated on the Backwater in the Centre of the best coconut producing portion of Malabar. Direct water communication with the Port of Cochin. Owners willing also to negotiate for working in a partnership. For further particulars apply to **MANAGER, Catholic Depot Ernakulam**. 1443

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GODOWN AND STABLE, at the No. 91, Batool Palace, Chincholi. Part of **Apply AHMEDALI ABEEDIN MADRASWALLA**, Star Mansion, Fazul Road Colaba. 1378

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—The corner Shop facing Mayo Road, in Waterloo Mansions. For particulars apply to **MR. MISTRI**, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1459

TO BE LET—GODOWN AND STABLE, at the No. 91, Batool Palace, Chincholi. Part of **Apply AHMEDALI ABEEDIN MADRASWALLA**, Star Mansion, Fazul Road Colaba. 1378

TO BE LET—GODOWN AND STABLE, at the No. 91, Batool Palace, Chincholi. Part of **Apply AHMEDALI ABEEDIN MADRASWALLA**, Star Mansion, Fazul Road Colaba. 1378

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PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC AND LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
 Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc., Per inch.
 First insertion Rs. 6.0
 Second insertion Rs. 3.8
 Third insertion Rs. 2.8
 Fourth insertion Rs. 2.8
 Fifth and subsequent Rs. 1.0
 Minimum charge Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instructions received from the Officer-in-charge, Divisional Clothing Depot, Poona, Messrs. **MUSSAJEE JAFFER**, Government Auctioneer, will hold a Public Auction at No. 2 Depot, S. & T. Corps, near Government Bakery, on **FRIDAY, 14th March, 1919, at 4 p.m.**, of the following stores:—A large quantity of woolen and cotton army clothing, Blankets, Jerseys, Great coats, Boots, Braces, Shirts, Towels, Hats, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, etc.
 Conditions of sale—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within three days. Some of the lots will be sold conditionally.

MUSSAJEE JAFFER, Government Auctioneer. 1400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on **THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1919, at 3 p.m.** to transact the following business:—
 1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
 2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
 3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Joseph Aspinwall as a Director in place of Mr. John Knowles, resigned.
 4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
 5. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Marks as the Auditors in place of Messrs J. E. Aspinwall & Co. resigned.
 6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
 7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be closed from **TUESDAY, the 18th March, to TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, both days inclusive.**

By order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
 J. A. KAY, Director.
 Agents & Managers.
 Bombay, 27th February, 1919. 1445

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on **THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)**, to transact the following business:—
 1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
 2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
 3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
 4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
 5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be closed from **TUESDAY, the 18th March, to TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, both days inclusive.**

By order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
 J. A. KAY, Director.
 Agents.
 Bombay, 27th February, 1919. 1446

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on **THURSDAY, the 27th of March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)**, for the transaction of the following business:—
 1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
 2. To declare Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
 3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
 4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
 5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be closed from **TUESDAY, the 18th March, to TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, both days inclusive.**

By order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
 J. A. KAY, Director.
 Secretaries & Agents.
 Bombay, 11th March, 1919.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
 (Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on **WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1919**, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years, respectively, commencing 1st day of April, 1919.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed Forms, which can be obtained on application to the Chief Stores Superintendent at the Chief Stores Superintendent's office, Poona, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tenders.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle, if over Rs. 100 on which no interest will be allowed, or Government Promissory Notes will be accepted as deposit. "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order" no abbreviations being made. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected, if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, Chief Stores Superintendent.
 Chief Stores Superintendent's Office,
 Poona, 19th February, 1919. 1001

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the business hours of the **Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.**, from 12th March 1919, will be from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B.T.). 1443

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 17th instant being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1422

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Pandharpur Dispensary. Pay according to the qualifications from Rs. 50 to 75. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1919. Applicants should apply with their testimonials and should mention in their applications their age and the places where they served before.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer.
 Municipal Office,
 Pandharpur, 8th March, 1919. 1413

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club proposed to be held in the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th March, has been postponed to **FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at the same time and place.**

AGENDA.
 1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1919-20.
 2. To consider the future of Arab racing at Bombay and Poona.
 3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

NOTE—Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discussion are requested to intimate the same to the Secretary not less than 7 days before the Meeting.
 (By Order).
J. REYNOLDS, Ag. Secretary.
 Western India Turf Club.
 Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1042

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs **CASSINATH DEWJI DIBKUR HARI, CHANDRA MANIK PATEL, SHRIDHAR MANIK PATEL, and BALABAI MANIK PATEL**, all of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said properties, either of them or any part thereof, respectively by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the said properties of vacant land situated at Worli Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the said area, Collector's New Survey No. and the Municipal Nos. thereof are mentioned in the table below:—

Situation	Area in sq. yds.	Collector's New Survey Nos.	Tenure.	Municipal Nos.
Worli Road.	1859	[1-3081 7-3097]	Foras	G Ward No. 1578 Street No. 578. G Ward No. 1628 Street No. 627.
"	212	2-3172 Fazen-dari.		G Ward No. 1223 Street No. 224.

Dated, the 8th day of March, 1919.
 Messrs. **MERWANJI KOLA & CO.**,
 Purchaser's Attorneys. 1381

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and effects of **BHANJI OOKEDA**, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, employed in the service of Messrs. Vardhaman Jety and Co., a widower, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort Deceased.

SHIVJI BHANJI, of Jalgaon, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, temporarily residing at Mandvi in Bombay, outside the Fort Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **BASIL SCOTT**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
 Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
 The 7th day of March, 1919.
 Messrs. **ABDESR HORMUSJI DASHAW**, Petitioner's Attorneys. 1437

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our clients Messrs. **BHAU TUKARAM & BROS.**, we have to warn the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with five hundres each of Rs. 600 making together Rs. 3,000 drawn by Tapoal Tribhuvandas in favour of and endorsed by our clients and given to Messrs. Fagumal Mahowad and Co. Any one negotiating the above hundres or any of them or in any way dealing with the same will do so at his risk and our client will in no way be responsible for the amount or any part thereof.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1919.
SMITHAM BYRNE & CO.,
 Attorneys for Bhaui Tukaram & Bros. 1438

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. **PEERMAHOMED HANAM**, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomed Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being Plot No. 25 of the Dadar-Matunga Scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the message or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dadar, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Station, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a New Road (not named) on the West by Plot No. 24 of the Dadar-Matunga Scheme, on the North by a New Road and on the South by a plot reserved for garden.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1919.
THOMAS FERREIRA,
 for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
 Purchaser's Attorneys. 1436

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and effects of **MAHADEV VISHNU MARATHE**, late of Bombay, Kakanastha Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Government servant, deceased, limited during the minority of Ramchandra Mahadev Marathe, the minor son of the said Deceased.

Bai PARVATI, widow of Mahadev Vishnu Marathe of Bombay, Kakanastha Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **BASIL SCOTT**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
 (Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.
 Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
 The 7th day of March, 1919.
 Messrs. **TYABI DAYABHAI & CO.**,
 Petitioner's Attorneys. 1461

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of **MUR-LIDHAR DHACKJI** alias **MUR-LIDHAR DHARJEE** alias **MUR-LIDHAR DHARJEE**, alias **MUR-LIDHAR DHARJEE**, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the office of J. Begbie & Co., deceased, limited to the period of minority of his sons Ramchandra Murlihar and Madhwarao Murlihar.

(1) **CHAMPUBAI**, widow of Murlihar Dhackji of Bombay, Parsi Parbhoo Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Navi Wadi, Girgaon, without the Fort, the mother and natural guardian of Ramchandra Murlihar, the son of the deceased, a minor and (2) **RAMCHANDRA GANPAT PRA.** DHAN, also of Bombay, Parsi Parbhoo Hindu Inhabitant, a retired pensioner, residing at Nowroji Street, without the Fort, the maternal grandfather and natural guardian of Madhwarao Moelidher, the son of the deceased, a minor, both appointed by an order of the Court to apply for Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovesaid deceased limited to the period of minority of the said minors Ramchandra Moelidher and his widow Moelidher, and on his behalf.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **BASIL SCOTT**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
 (Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.
 Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
 The 7th day of March, 1919.
 Messrs. **JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE**,
 Petitioner's Attorneys. 1460

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. **PRABHAKAR BHAI RAM RAGHOBHAI** of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Leadenhall Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have

THE EXCELSIOR To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

and three following nights
TO-NIGHT GRAND NAVAL AND MERCANTILE MARINE NIGHT
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
East, India Station and Mrs. GAUNT.

45 BOMBAY PLAYERS 45

present the Charming Comic Opera
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
Full Orchestra under the direction of Mr. EDWARD BEHR.
In aid of Local and Theatrical Charities.
Prices: Rs. 5 to Re. 1, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to
Rs. 3, 2 & 1 seats.
BOOK NOW at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at Theatre.

MATINEE NEXT SUNDAY AT 5-30

A Special Performance in aid of the Famine Fund.

A Couple of Days More and a Unique Visitor to our City

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"

WILL LEAVE US FOR GOOD!

"Make Hay while the Sun Shines!" Roll up—Roll up—at

The West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a screaming
Charlie Chaplin 2-reel Comedy: "Billy West in the Pest."

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

You must prick your ears up

Saturday Next commences the exquisitely tender, forceful
Photo-play, depicting the brightness and gloom of an
eminent Musician's heart.

"THE TENTH SYMPHONY"

A Pathe Super-Drama of rare merit.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most
Central Theatre.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST,
ONLY THREE MORE NIGHTS OF THE
POPULAR PICTURES!

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Splendid Local Topical:—

"H.E. The Governor & Lady Lloyd's Visit to Karachi."

A splendid topical showing His Excellency
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd addressing the
released Kut-prisoners and performing a
ceremony at the Jehangir Kothare's Park at
the New Clifton which will memorialize
the distinguished visit.

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE

The well-known Showman of Calcutta
presents a 5,400 feet All-British Production,

"Meg O' The Woods"

With Queenie Thomas in the Title Role.
Assisted by British Actors and Actresses
of fame.

A three-generation drama on the lines of
Mistaken, describing the disappointed love
of first Meg, early end of the love of second
Meg, and the successful true love and hap-
piness of third Meg, with beautiful scenarios
of the woods.

Also a fine Comic.

A Musical treat by the best Theatre Orchestra
in the East.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.

(Seats in side boxes Rs. 5 each)

Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

Future Attractions

The Successful Co-Stars again:

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY
BAYNE

In the 5-reel Metro Picture:

"Social Quicksands"

CHILDREN'S COUGHS ARE DANGEROUS.

SOUND ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Children's coughs are dangerous because
they are so often the forerunner of colds, sore
throat, tonsillitis, etc., and may quickly
lead to lead to congestion of the lungs and
other serious trouble. It is therefore a mat-
ter of the most vital importance to obtain
effective relief just as soon as your child
starts to cough; for delay even of a few hours
may have the most serious consequences;
whereas a few drops of a good tar cough
syrup taken at once will usually save all pain,
trouble and worry. For this purpose every
mother should always keep in the house a
bottle of the old-fashioned, home-made, tar
cough syrup, made by dissolving half a pound
of sugar in half a pint of hot water, and
then adding 2 ozs. of bitrate of tar. Stir
thoroughly, pour into a pint bottle, and it
is ready for use. From ten drops to a tea-
spoonful should be given every hour or two,
depending on the age of the child. Adults
should take one or two teaspoonfuls several
times a day. Although so simple to make,
and extremely inexpensive, this cough syrup
is unquestionably the best thing known for
coughs, colds, catarrh, throat irritation and
bronchial troubles. It can be safely taken by
both children and adults, because it contains
no opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, or other
dangerous habit-forming drugs.

3 m. Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
7 day market loans	5 3/4
Consols 2 1/2	5 3/4
Ruppes Paper 3 1/2	5 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2	5 3/4
Government Securities 3 1/2	5 3/4
Rz. On London at Paris France	26.50
Bank of India 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Bengal 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Commerce 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Calcutta 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Madras 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Bombay 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Siam 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Persia 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Egypt 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Greece 3 1/2	5 3/4
Bank of Italy 3 1/2	5 3/4
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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASES.

ISSUES BEFORE THE COURT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before his Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri)
The hearing of the petition in the Mandvi Ward Election case was resumed yesterday when Mr. K. K. Sunkhede with Mr. L. H. Meisner appeared for the petitioner Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Mr. K. B. Sethna for the respondent Mr. R. K. Pirbhay, and Mr. K. B. Sethna with Mr. D. J. Surti, for the respondent Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fuzla.

Reginald George Rowbottom, examined by the Court, stated that he was Deputy Assessor, Bombay Municipality. The addresses given in the election roll were current addresses as far as could be ascertained by the Municipality. If new addresses were not obtainable the old ones were continued as given in the assessment book.

The witness Esufalli Alibhai, who gave evidence in court and had voted at the election, was an entirely different person from the person enrolled as a voter in B. Ward. The vote was a family vote, and in the assessment book two names were entered as members of the family viz. Esufalli Alibhai and Gulamhussein Alibhai. The property in respect of which the assessment was made was at Dongri Street. The names of the members of the family were given in the draft list and as no claim was received, Esufalli's name was confirmed as representative of the family in the final roll. The correct address of the voter was 37, Syed Mukri Street. There was another property at Bapty Road in D. Ward which also stood in the name of one Esufalli Alibhai. But he did not pay the bills in respect thereof. They were paid by A. T. Husonally A. Co. (the rent farmers). The witness Esufalli Alibhai's address was Nagdevi Street. Witness did not know the Raja Building at Koliwada. He might have seen it, but did not recollect it. It could not be in Nagdevi Street. There was no mistaking Koliwada for Nagdevi Street. The electoral roll of 1916 did contain the name of the voters of Esufalli Alibhai among the voters of Bynulla Ward and subsequently included in Girgaon on a revision of the boundaries of different wards. When an illiterate voter made his mark, he was required to be identified by the candidate or one of his agents, to the satisfaction of the polling officer.

MR. SETHNA'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Sethna in commenting upon the evidence observed that the Court had to determine in the first place whether Esufalli Alibhai's vote was a genuine vote or not. If the latter, then the Court had to determine whether it was a case of mistaken identity, or fraudulent personation. In order to prove fraud it was necessary to bring home knowledge of the identity of the real voter to the person who identified him. If such knowledge and consequent fraud were proved, even in the case of a single vote, the election of such candidate would be wholly vitiated, according to a previous decision of Mr. Kemp.

His Honour: In that case, the Chief Judge has through out taken a very lenient view of the cases of fraudulent personation. In all cases he has hesitated to bring home the fraud to the candidate.

Mr. Sethna. That ought to be so, considering that fraudulent personation is in the nature of a criminal offence. It ought to have been shown by the petitioner that Mr. Kamali knew that another Esufalli existed and that he was the real voter. Without such knowledge, no fraud could be presumed. Esufalli owned property in D. Ward and he was therefore entitled under section 11 to be registered as a voter in the ward where he resided. It was beyond anybody's capacity to identify the numbers of houses in Bombay. Husonbhai was a contractor of the voter as also of Karmali Pirbhay and

his Honour could not be unaware of what happened at elections from his personal experiences.

His Honour: I last voted at an election some 13 years ago. At this election I positively declined to vote for any one from my ward (D. Ward).

Proceeding Mr. Sethna remarked that the addresses in the election roll were not always correctly stated. The address was no part of the qualification. His Honour had been pleased to inquire if a Corporation's work was hereditary business but—

His Honour: As to that, I still say that parental instinct would prevail over other considerations.

Mr. Sethna. The same has been the case with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla who has gone to the Council and his son has been elected. In view of Mr. Rowbottom's evidence he admitted that Esufalli's vote was bad but not fraudulent. Esufalli owned property, resided in D. Ward and was told by some body that he was enrolled as a voter. He naturally goes and votes for one whom he knows personally. Under the circumstances, neither he nor Karmali was guilty of any fraud. He therefore submitted that the election of Mr. Pirbhay be confirmed.

MR. SUNKHED'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sunkhede in addressing the Court remarked that the only question in the case was whether witness Esufalli had not falsely personated his namesake, the real voter, and whether Karmali did not know this. Esufalli of Bapty Road was admittedly well known to Karmali. He knew he owned property in D. and not in B. Ward. He also knew his address. There was no possibility of Karmali confusing Nagdevi Street where the witness actually resided with Koliwada or its vicinity. It was now admitted that the Esufalli who voted was not the Esufalli registered in the roll as a voter. The address was not essential of qualification, but it was a part of the identification. It is for that purpose that every voter is required to reproduce the address, as given in the roll after his name, in the voting paper. If he omits to do so, the vote is invalid. Section 28 Clause 9 required that when a vote was challenged at the very time of being recorded, the polling officer should read out the whole entry in the voting list. The whole entry would mean name and address. This showed that the address was necessary for purposes of identification. Without it, voters with similar names could not be identified.

His Honour reserved Judgment till the 20th instant in this as also the Girgaum Ward petition.

GOVERNMENT AND HIDES CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Since the war has practically ended the demand of the army for hides is considerably reduced. We learn from a very reliable source, the accuracy of which cannot be questioned, that there is a very large stock of hides belonging to the Government in London. Consequently the Government is not at all anxious to accept further supply of hides from the Bombay tanners. Certain number of bales of hides have already been rejected by the Deputy Controller (Hides), Bombay, on flimsy grounds of under-tanning. The tanners ground on one side they are frightfully locked up with heavy stocks, on the other hand, there is no outlet for them in the near future. The Government are tanning hides as usual and exporting them to London, to the total exclusion of the tanners, making large profits out of it.

The tanners, in spite of the fact, that they can get cheap freight now, are prohibited from exporting because the restrictions from the Board of Trade, London, are not as yet removed. It is very unjust and unfair that the Government should go on exporting hides and reaping large profits, while the tanners should sit idle in impotency. It is neither fair nor proper for any Government to do business at the expense of the people. There is no earthly reason why the tanners should not be allowed to export hides. If the markets of the United Kingdom are closed to us, why should the doors of Italy and France be not opened to us?

We strongly hope that the Government will move in the matter and try to have these unreasonable and harsh restrictions removed under which the Bombay tanners are at present working.—Yours, etc.,

"HIDES EXPORT."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, 13TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 5-2.
F. J. DISMISSAL OF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

16-17-981-16—Matu J and M. Abdul Cader Haji Esamul Gul Mahomed v. Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Suleimaneh and anr Captain and V.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

38-18—884-18—N C Dalal, Shrinivasdas Laxminarayan a firm v. Ramchandra Ramkrishnasdas a firm, G B Pandya.

12-18 In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1889—Khand and Co, Sethna Wadia, Co a firm v. Pauling and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, For postponement.

41-18—148-18—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomedally Adamji Pearbhai and anr v. B D Sethna, Payne and Co.

42-18—1374-18—Edgelow G W and Co, H M Hussein Sidek and Sons a firm v. Richard Salmon Forage, Crawford B and Co.

44-18—934-18—N C Dalal, Gordhanas Purshotamdas and anr v. Ebrahim Suleiman Salekji and Co a firm and anr, Forbes and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1239-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghunathdas Huriwandas Kashibai and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsiadas and anr, Pandia and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1424-18—Madh K and C. Messrs. Shrinarayan Buldoosdas a firm v. Messrs. Gadam Gumsamal a firm Bhai K and G.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs. Roy and Co a firm v. Messrs. Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

434-18—Kanga and S. The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v. Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharmu Narayan Seth Calangutkar and anr v. Messrs. Dhanubhai Narandas a firm, Soondardas and Co.

449-18—Moti and Th. Ramalal Thandamal v. Messrs. Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-18—Malvi R and Co, Messrs. Harmandar Fulchand a firm v. Shamaji Gangaram and anr, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardesir H D and Co, Khursetji Jambhwal and Co a firm, Balaram and Co.

826-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs. Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v. Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and Co.

1194-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhugandas v. The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

29-17—Mehta D and L. Salchobay Mahomedally Patheria v. Rattanchand Khimchand Motichand, Daph F and D.

535-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Lalubhai Umedram v. Virchand Jivabhai and anr, M C Dalal.

701-18—M B Chothia, Messrs. Dadibhai Khimji and Co a firm v. Rajanji Felloji, Messrs. K and Co.

756-18—Bhimji and Co, Dwarkadas Damodhars v. Bunderji Bhugwanji Mehta D and L.

759-18—Messrs. Adamji Pearbhai and Sons a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

772-18—Ardesir H D and Co, Mathuradas Mulchand v. Mohabhai Chulamel a firm Malvi M R and Co.

773-18—Matu J and M. Harilal Manekchand v. Parekh v. Sorabji Bomani Kapadia and anr, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

783-18—Payne and Co, Harakchand Hemschand v. Manilal Dalabji a firm.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 48.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 812-17—Amin D. D. Joseph Stephen Khodors Dastur v. Daisy Adelside Esamli Keogh and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

14-18 Re Namdeo B Dadarkar—Patel and anr, Keshavnar Madhobhai v. Shrinath Kashinathji, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

MOTION (BY ORDER)

T & J R L a—Chawford B and Co, In Re Sir. Ward Davies Finkley alias J. R. T. deceased v. Bernard Short Petitioner.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

549-15—Payne & Co, Hishahat Sagnobandas

and anr, v. Kahandas Jambadas a firm and anr, Hiralal Th & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

248-18—Chitnis M K and Co, Dnyandee Bapuji and anr v. J F Rodrigues and anr C P D Cunha and Co, Part Heard 8-18.

698-18—Matu J and M. Harmandar Vajinath a firm v. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Ard H D and Co.

544-18—Edg G W and Co, Dinehaw Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla v. Rustomji Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla and anr, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patel and anr.

920-17—D J Mantri, Shantaram Bhawanishanker v. P Sitaran Naidu, Payne and Co.

292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji v. Kavaji Temulji a firm, Mer K and Co.

525-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs. Jugjiwan Anandji a firm v. Messrs. Bachubhai Tribhovanadas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1506-18—Payne and Co, Trionandas Gordhanas Khatao v. Bhimji Jaisraj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1724-18—Madh K and Ch, Dhunichand Durgadas a firm v. Punjabi Joharsingh Dolatram and Co a firm, Daph F and D, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

402-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Haji Ganny Sumar a firm v. E F Kavarana a firm and anr, Mullia and Co.

130-18—Captain and V. Gulamhussein Cassambhai and Co a firm v. Shivji Cooverji Mullia and Mullia.

1446-17—Rustomji and Gin Mahadeo Deoram Mantri D J Mantri.

SHORT CAUSE.

440-18—S M B & Co, Rajabhai Jambabhai a firm v. Himatlal Dayabhai, N C Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

432-18—Malvi M R & Co, Bai Kankubai v. Jambabhai Premnathkhal Seth.

A 8-19 In Re Indian Arbit. Act 98—Edgelow G W & Co, The Jivraj Baloo Singh & Co Ltd v. Messrs. Champsey Bhara & Co, Captain and V, Part Heard.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v. Abdullah Abdul Rehman and anr, Ch S D 4-2-19.

1703-18—Mulji and Th. Motilal Rangildas a firm v. Chumalji Vishvakhandas, Merwanji K and Co.

1510-18—Syabjee D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v. Abdullah Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v. Abdullah Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2007-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Goudidas a firm v. P A Ujassery and Co a firm.

2008-18—Patel and Ex. Messrs. Abdullah Joo-sab and Co a firm v. Messrs. Haji Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR FINAL PRELIMINARY ISSUED.

Summary Suit 151-19—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Abdulaboy and Joomabhai Lalji a firm v. Hasambhai Hyderally, Shroff and D, Jo, 4-3-19.

1003-17—Purnanand and Co, S Shivprasad & Co a firm v. Krishnalal Nilkant Chhatrapati, Amin and D.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

O C 1461-18—Motichand and D, Messrs. Elias Haji Omer and Co a firm v. Messrs. Dwarkadas Kadarbuz.

LONG CAUSES.

405-17—Shroff and D, Phochaji N Heeramehta v. Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1890-17—Madhaji K and Ch, Dharmi Hadoo Devi and anr v. Maganlal Laloo, Khandwalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs. Keshaval Bros and Co a firm v. Messrs. Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

677-18—Ardesir H D and Co, Hiptoolia Abdul Hossain v. Abdul Kadar Noorbhai Murwanji K and Co.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v. Tribhovanadas Praggi and anr, Amin and D.

493-18—Shamrao M and H. Popatlal Mulchand and anr v. Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

61-18—Surveor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v. Gopal Keshav Thakur and anr, Pocha and Co.

493-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs. Keshaval Bros and Co a firm v. Messrs. Divanchand and Co a firm, Khuras and Co.

486-18—Dhaptary F and D, Shivanrayan Balchand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

518-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji v. Kantawany and anr, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v. Messrs. Paddar Bros a firm, Mulji and M.

140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hoo-kamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham J Abraham, Ardesir H D and Co.

570-18—Kanga and S. Kallianji Gulabchand and anr v. Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Sehagiri M and S.

KEROSENE OIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly draw the attention of the authorities to the hardship which the people are at present undergoing in regard to Kerosene oil? The price per bottle is annas six just now. Our labouring class earns daily on an average about eight annas. What sum can they expend on their lights? Secondly, it is not possible to get Kerosene oil in Bynulla and Jacob Circle. It would serve no useful purpose in cavilling at the control of this necessary commodity, but it is to be hoped that matters will speedily right themselves, to the relief of thousands of poor persons.—Yours, etc.,

E. MARQUIS.

Jacob Circle, March 10.

PROFITEERING BY INDIAN RAILWAYS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I join in the hope expressed by your issue of the 10th instant, that now that the war has ended the Indian Railway Companies will reduce their 3rd class fares and resume the issue of 1st and 2nd class return tickets and week-end tickets as they used to do up to the middle of the war? The railway administration had then said that owing to the exigencies of the war they had had recourse to the increase of 3rd class fares and stoppage of 1st and 2nd class return tickets and week-end tickets in order to restrict travelling by the public and thus free so much rolling stock for war purposes only. It is now four months since the cessation of the hostilities but we have not yet heard from them when they are going to resume the old rates and concessions. The Government of India bestirred themselves in consequence of the protests of Europeans strongly supported by the Anglo-Indian papers, and practically forced the P. and O. Co. to reduce its passage rates and also issue return tickets. We, Indians, look to you, the indomitable champion of the Indian cause, to lend your strong support and voice our grievances to the Government of India, if the Railway Companies are slow (or rather loth) to move in the matter. The increase of 3rd class fares and the other restrictions imposed upon the travelling public were emphatically announced to be a war measure and the people submitted to it without a murmur. The Government are trying to put down profiteering wherever found, and it is too much to ask them to call upon the Railway Companies to revert to the old fares and concessions without further delay?—Yours, etc.,

BOMBAY, March 11.

INDIAN PASSENGER.

KANARA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The above-named Society has been carrying on its existence for some time past, and the new election of its Council and the governing Body by the Fellows is coming off on the 15th instant as announced. Looking to its past administration in general, which we are sorry to say, has not been as satisfactory as one would have wished, and some of its actions in particular, such as the dilatoriness in the issue of report, irregularity of meetings, the treatment accorded to its self-sacrificing members, etc., etc., we feel obliged, out of love of our alma-mater to make an earnest appeal to the Fellows to elect only such men from amongst them as their office-bearers as would look more to the real and permanent interest of the school, than merely adorn their seats.

To put the Society on a firmer basis and to bring about further prosperity of the school, one of the first things necessary is, in our humble opinion, to study immediately the wants, conditions and grievances of the life-members on whose contentment and honour alone lie the benefits that we students can derive, with a view to make adequate provision for them. This will require a large addition of funds which the people are not willing to contribute unless the office-bearers of the Society discard their bureaucratic methods and are made to work on democratic lines. We, therefore, earnestly request that every Fellow of the Society realize the responsibility that lies on him of closely studying and watching the administration in all matters and exercising his control over the office-bearers.

BOMBAY, March 7.

PAST STUDENTS.

The Chief Collector of Customs in Iraq notices that it has been found necessary to restrict shipments of cereals to those consigned to India and to Persian Gulf ports. Licences to export to other destinations will not be granted, except in very special circumstances. Cancellation is notified also of the notifications prohibiting import of tea, portable spirits in casks, drums, and similar receptacles, lead and lead-ore and wheat from Mohammarah and exports of live cattle and sheep, dates and imported provisions and foodstuffs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Culna with outward English Mails expected to arrive at 6 p.m.
Willingdon Sports Club, Open Polo Tournament, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 14.

Mail Steamer Hejas with China Mails expected to arrive.
Lord Jellicoe's arrival, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.
Public meeting under auspices of Satyagraha Sabha: Messrs. Horniman, Telang, Jambadas, and Subedar will speak of Non-Violence and Satyagraha, open ground near French Bridge, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 15.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bandar-abbas, Dubai, Bushire (harbour and Panji) will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m. only on that date.

Lord Jellicoe's Departure.
Clerks' Union, Annual General Meeting.
Sanjiv Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.
S. S. Jansfield with homeward English Mails leaves at noon.

TUESDAY, March 18.

His Excellency will hold a Lecture at Government House at 8-45 p.m. Gentlemen entitled to Private Entries are requested to arrive at 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Public Meeting of Moslems of Bombay to consider question of Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam, 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Girl in the Train" in aid of Local and Theatrical Charities at 8-30 p.m. Gentlemen

Royal Opera House: at 8-30 and 10 p.m. Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. West End Cinema: 7-9, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Majestic Cinema: 7-9, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Pictured Cinema: 7-9, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. New Alexandria: 7-9, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMNASIA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, this evening at 6-15 p.m.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

A branch of the above Bank will be opened at Shroff Bazaar (opposite Lakshmidas Cloth Market, near Kara Kava in Shaik Memon Street) on Monday, the 24th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. R. Wadia, will conduct a study class, in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Path of Purity.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

Captain K. S. Patel, I. M. S. will deliver his second lecture on "Some problems of Syphilis of Spino-Chactal and pre-syphilis (Chactal) disease," at 6 p.m. at the "Grand Medical College, Colonel Gordon Tucker & L. S. will preside.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Yen 3,200,000, and placing Yen 700,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Yen 25,000,000.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

REDOUBT WINS SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

SENSATIONAL DEFEAT OF KRUSHAN.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Yesterday should have seen the end of the Bombay Racing Season, but for the Extra Meeting that will be held on Saturday next in aid of the Famine Fund. The attendance was enormous, the like of which has not been seen throughout the season, not even on Cup day. The weather was not at its best, a blinding dust storm making things very uncomfortable. There were eight events on the card providing interesting and capital sport throughout.

The sensation of the day was the defeat of Krushan in the Second Dealers' Plate. When Krushan won for the second time a six furlong race on Saturday last by 10 lengths, in the record time of 1.23 for newly landed arabs, he was rightly considered to be a moral certainty in the Second Dealers' which was a mile race. Since Saturday last sportmen have talked of nothing but Krushan, who was considered the most wonderful Arab pony ever landed in Bombay.

His defeat by Redoubt yesterday caused the greatest consternation, as it appears fortunes were staked on this horse. It is exactly in such instances that the uncertainty of racing is demonstrated as has been proved, over and over again, all over the world and especially in Bombay! It must however, be admitted that though beaten, the horse has, in no way, been disgraced; as the manner he ran in the race should count more than his defeat on the post, which must have been due to over confidence on the part of the rider. Redoubt who defeated Krushan won the 1st Division of the Hamdan Plate on the 26th February last. The public believed that they could safely back all the tea in China on Krushan; seldom has such keen disappointment ever been felt here. The catastrophe gave rise to a great deal of comment and there were not wanting those who wondered whether the Stewards were watching the race.

Twenty Arabs in the 2nd Division started in the 3rd Division of the Final Plate, which was a six furlong event. Harrington ridden by Japheth was favourite, and Tasmania second favourite. Financier well ridden by Harrison, won smartly from Tasmania and Winning Post who has been waiting for a long time as a dark tip failed to do the surprise he was intended to and secured 1st place.

The 1st Division of the same plate was won by Hodoor with Suftat and Ferry Boat second and third. In this race Mechanic was a hot favourite. He ran well till the turn and petered away. He does not seem to be a good weight carrier. The Second Division of the same plate was the last race and in this also a large field started. Harrison, again won this race. Harrison is, perhaps, the best Jockey we have here for short distance races. He is a most daring and determined rider and he can always be trusted to be there in the largest field and at the barrier he is second to none.

The second event of the day was the Good-bye Plate a race for horses in the 3rd Division. A large field of the familiar horses in this division started. Vice Chamberlain who carried top weight, declined in favour of his stable companion, who won easily from Athlete. Morris rode the winner, and it was his first win, though, he has placed many times during the season. We understand that he is a smart little rider who can be trusted on a good horse. Unfortunately he was not given the best of mounts during the season.

The most interesting event of the day was the Second Dealer's for newly landed Arabs. Last year this race caused a great sensation when Earl a rank outsider, beat the favourite, and returned a colossal dividend. This year, this plate again reserved a surprise, a most unexpected one, in the defeat of Krushan by Redoubt. We have heard many people express surprise at remarkable performance, of some of these newly landed Arabs. Perhaps it may not be generally known that many of these horses, especially those who have done well so far, have already run races in Busrak. Some of them it is said have been racing for the last two years. No wonder, they can show a decided superiority one the newly landed of former years.

It was fitting that County Cricket, the remarkable horse of Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa of Colombo, should win the Consolation Plate on the newly landed of former years. The horse has been always knocking at the door throughout the season. He might have won many events in which he took part but for his bad habit of being an uncertain starter. He has been left many times at the gate. It appears that Trenoweth has succeeded in curing him of this habit. Yesterday he won this plate in convincing style. O'Brien, who rode him, never left the issue in doubt. We are glad that O'Brien won two races for his stable.

so he also has been unfortunate in missing two or three good chances, though it is known that he is a reliable rider. Pastime, the unfortunate victim of bad handicapping, for past two years, attempted to carry this plate, but County Cricket carried too many guns for him and he had to content himself with second honour. At least, he also secured a small consolation, though we are afraid at the expense of three quarter stone extra, next time he appears again in Western India. Dersingham, another victim of the same type, was fortunate in not securing a place as this would have prejudiced him much in

the eyes of our severe but vigilant handicapper. Baronvale who was heavily backed turned round when the tape went up and crashed the wrong way.

Only Minion declined out of the seventeen on the programme Najdi and Alladin, on the strength of their recent performance, were established favourites, but when it came to the actual test Argonaut who reserved his energy for the last day smothered all opposition. O'Brien won his second race on this horse and completed the success of the Colombo stable this season. T. Redfern, the experienced trainer of that stable, has a great reason to be pleased with and proud of himself. He has proved himself to be the most successful trainer of the season. He won the biggest event here and many important others. He came down with only a string of seven and all of them have won and placed. This is an achievement that any trainer and owner may be quite proud of.

We are sorry to learn that Rose, the capable English light weight met with an accident while riding Bicyula.

Next Saturday will be the end of the season when an extra meeting will be held in aid of the Famine Fund. We hope that one and all will make it a point to attend the races on that day as the object is most laudable and deserving. The owners have already set an example by nominating as many horses as they could in the entry which is a capital one. We notice that Mr. De Soysa, the Colombo trainer, has nominated all his horses, though they will all be scratched as they sail for Colombo on Friday next his object, of course, is to help the Fund.

Details:—

THE FINAL PLATE, Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. County Cricket was last at the 2nd furlong-post County Cricket improved his position and was lying fifth, when they entered the straight Memento, was in front of Penny Pie, Pastime was third, County Cricket fourth, the latter passed the leaders before the grand stands winning an exciting race by a neck, neck, 1 length.

Time—1 min. 25 3/5 secs. Favourite—T. Redfern. Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ARGONAUT, 7-11, O'Brien. Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's ALLADIN, 9-7, Bowley. Messrs. A. B. Dakel and Syed Ahmed's DEFENDER, 9-7, Collis. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PIR, 8-13, Ruiz. Also ran—Bathura 9-0, Good Morning 9-0, Bayonet 8-5, Ata Allah 7-13, Otherwise 7-0, Final Shot 6-7, Islamabad 6-7, Picture 6-7, Conquest 6-7.

Did not run—Mimion. The race—A good start was effected, Najdi taking advantage was first in his strides, Argonaut second on the rails, Alladin third, Najdi full and furlong post where Argonaut took command, Alladin made great efforts to get on terms, but Argonaut will ride down, won comfortably by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

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a brilliant race winning a remarkable race Golden Plate third was a late run. Won by 4 necks 3 lengths 1 length. Time—1 min. 25 3/5 secs. Favourite—T. Redfern.

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

MAULI AND MAHOMED UMAR CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 8.

After a short break of five days the Special Tribunal reassembled to-day. Mr. Norton took up the cross-examination of witness Maui, who had been examined in chief before the rising of the Court on February 25th.

In reply to the questions by Mr. Norton, the witness stated that he saw Abdul Wahid after the riot, but did not remember where he met him. He met Abdul Wahid at Chandpur two or three days after the riot, at the house of Abdul Wahid's brother-in-law, Sarfaraz. The houses of Sarfaraz and Ibrahim (at whose house witness put up) were close to each other. All that Abdul Wahid told him was, that he had fled, and also that he had been pursued. Abdul Wahid did not give the names of his pursuers. He did not say where he had been pursued, or whether he had recognised any of his pursuers. He did not tell him that he had been since the day he met him he was pursued. Witness did not mention to the D. I. G. that Abdul Wahid had met him and told him he was pursued. Witness came to Saharanpur 20 or 25 days ago and was staying in the police camp, where he did not see Abdul Wahid. Witness came to Saharanpur with Mauli, Kamaram, Allahia (son of Allah Bux).

On Justice Tudball reminding witness, the latter said that he remembered having stated in the Court that he knew Abdul Wahid who had given evidence in this case. Witness then said that he had seen Abdul Wahid in the police camp. Abdul Wahid did not come with witness to give evidence. Before giving evidence, witness had not conversed with Abdul Wahid. He entered Rahim's house over the wall which had fallen down. He saw nobody when he left that place. There was no wall between Fatta's and Rahim's house. The rioters were to the north-east of witness when he saw them. He was some 4 or 5 paces from the bhusari. It was while he was running away that he turned his head, and saw the three men. He ran straight to the sugar-cane field. The bhusari was 40 or 50 paces from the bhusari. The rioters had passed the bhusari when pursuing witness. They stopped at the road south of it. He did not turn his head back till he got into the sugar-cane. Witness stayed with his uncle at Sarkori two days less than a month. Pir Bux did ask him about the riot. Pir Bux cultivated land. He had not come with the witness. Witness returned to Chandpur from Sarkori. The Abdul who told him that a sepoy had come to call witness was the Abdul of Chandpur. Excepting Abdul Wahid, he had not heard from anybody about the occurrences of the 18th.

A WHISTLE BLOWN.

The next witness to be called in was constable Mahomed Umar. He seemed to have been regarded by the prosecution as an important witness. He deposed that on the day of the 18th he was at Katarpur. He had been stationed at Jwalapur since the 21st August 1918. On the day of the 18th, he left the Police Station at 4 p.m. On that day, there were 40 or 45 policemen besides the Officers. On the day of the riot, he was at Katarpur. When the riot began he along with other policemen was under the Imli tree. He first heard a cry "Chamar boy has been beaten." He saw at the chaulpal, a Mahant with a knot in his beard call out "Tum hi apna kam karo." At this many men from the direction of the Shivala began to assemble in the south of the village. A whistle was blown and the Government servants assembled at the chaulpal. He saw a Mussulman with a long beard, which was partly grey, lying near the mosque. Before the man was picked up, the Hindu crowd called out "see the Mussulmans are collected there." They pointed to the south. Witness saw 50 or 60 Mussulmans. The Joint Magistrate asked them to clear away, otherwise they would be fired upon. They ran into the tent. When the policemen were near the tent at the south of the village, he saw two Mussulmans being chased by 50 or 60 Hindus. As the policemen went towards the south, a fire occurred towards the east. They had advanced a short distance towards the mosque, when witness saw the same bearded Mahant and a man dressed in tashah short coat and turban. There were two or three others behind them. The man who was wearing short coat shook hands with the Joint Magistrate. The witness did not see him talk to the Joint Magistrate. There was a Nim tree 100 or 150 paces from the mosque. There was an open space there. The witness heard shouts from a house.

THE RIOTERS FLEE.

The rioters seeing policemen approaching ran away. The house witness was referring to was to the east. The policemen went into the house and saw a wounded man with a broken leg. The Joint Magistrate ordered that he should be picked up. The man with another wounded person was placed on a charpoy and on Masih Ullah's order the charpoy was taken to the Nim tree. The witness went with the men. Another man was taken out from the house of Ali Bux Lumberdar. He was brought on a charpoy. Sardar Darbara Singh came with him. This wounded man was also placed there, and the witness was put in charge of the wounded. The wounded man who was picked up near the Nim tree was Kura Taga. Ahsan Husain exclaimed "Why, this is Kura Mukhia, the Taga." When the Joint Magistrate arrived he asked Masih Ullah to make over the wounded persons to the Doctor. Masih Ullah ordered witness to make over the wounded to doctor sahib. The doctor said to the Joint Magistrate "I must have a man to look after the wounded." A man was consequently made to sit near the wounded. The Government servants then went to the chaulpal. Seeing the fire the Joint Magistrate ordered the horses to be untied. Ahsan Husain and witness went to saddle and bridle the horses. There were also the tumtum in which the Joint Magistrate had come, a horse and a man. The latter asked witness if he should also harness his animal for the tumtum. Witness replied in the affirmative. He heard loud shouts and cries from the Shivala. His animal grew restive. The crowd came q-i kiy upon him. Ahsan Husain had gone off with the horse. Some of the crowd struck his horse two or three lathi blows. The horse ran away. Witness had a lathi in his hand. It was taken away. Some people cried out: "Beat him and kill him," some cried out: "Throw him into the Ganges."

WOUNDED MEN THROWN IN FIRE.

Witness then addressed a Sardar with a printed turban and large mustache and sunken cheeks "You have come for Gaurakshana. I am a Brahman, what will you gain by beating me?" The Sardar said: "Are you a Brahman?" On witness replying in the affirmative the Sardar said "All right, so away." Witness then asked him to be allowed to remain where he was lest some body else should kill him. Witness then stood at the foot of the Imli tree, unobserved by the crowd. When the crowd arrived, the youth who was attending the wounded ran away. The man with the beard called out: "Give the pigs a good taste of the Kurbani to-day." The doctor then beat the wounded with lathi and then said "Throw the 'salas' into fire." The Arya Samaj youths began to do the same as the doctor. The crowd picked up the wounded man on one charpoy and threw him into the fire. The two men with the charpoy, on which they were lying were thrown into the fire. The youth who had run away and was now bleeding was struck and thrown into the fire. Witness was afraid that the crowd would detect him and burn him. Witness made his way into the gully near the Chamar's houses. Witness made his way to the police, after getting out of the village. He began to speak to the Inspector about the horse, but was stopped by the latter whose attention was directed to a man crying out: "These are Hindu houses, save them." Witness told Masih Ullah that the injured men were burnt by the Hindus. A large crowd of rioters came to the grove. The Circle Inspector asked the Joint Magistrate to stop the crowd, otherwise he would not wait for the Joint Magistrate's order, but would order the constables to fire. The Circle Inspector then asked the constables to load their rifles. The man with a beard, the doctor, and the Sardar who had asked the witness to run away approached the Joint Magistrate. Witness pointed out to Masih Ullah that these were the men who had got the injured burnt. The man with the beard asked the Joint Magistrate "gho to kurbani na hogi." The Joint Magistrate replied "Nahin hogi, nahin hogi, nahin hogi." Ten or 15 minutes after the rioters had left, the Sub-Inspector of Mayapur Sheodalay Singh, the Secretary and the armed guard arrived. The Mayapur Darogha addressed Masih Ullah and the Circle Inspector "yeh kaisi hogaya, yeh kya ho gaya." Masih Ullah replied: "You got this done, and now you ask me."

SEVERAL BODIES BURNED.

As far as witness could remember the mob came to the grove two or three times. When the Joint Magistrate and the police went into the village after the riot was over witness accompanied them and went first south of the Fakir's houses and then turning east went up to the mosque, from there to the road running north and east. In several places, during their perambulation, the police found several bodies burning. At the south-west corner of Fakir's houses witness saw two bodies burning. In the jungle were found two boys and an old woman. Inside a house was found a burning body. This house was to the west of the white-washed house. The party then met a man who fell at the Joint Magistrate's feet and cried: "If you want to save two or three men come here." The police attempted to enter the room in which the men were, but they went back and broke the wall with spears. One man with a turban and water bottle, another who was a villager, and a third wounded person, whose blood had congealed, were taken out. Some villagers were present. (Witness did not know where they had come from). They went to the Joint Magistrate and promised to take the two unconscious men and bury the third. The three men were left with the villagers. Witness saw a body on a burning stack, and eastward found the body of an old man on a charpoy. This old man was sent to the grove. In the hollow, he saw two burning bodies. On the left hand side, witness saw four bodies burning. In that hollow four or five bodies were burning. The party then came up to the Imli tree, where witness pointed out the burning fire to the Joint Magistrate and said: "Sir, these are the bodies of the injured men, made over to the doctor." The bodies were burning in different places in the same fire. Witness then heard cries of: "Ali, Ali" and saw a band of 150 to 200 men headed by mounted men. The Darogha (Masih Ullah) had a talk with the Mussulmans. The women and children, the old man who had been brought on a charpoy and one man who was taken out of the bin were all made over to them. The (official and police) partly then made off to Jwalapur. Witness was on foot. In the grove as they were starting, the Joint Magistrate said: "I don't see my tumtum-wala," but the latter had disappeared. The Circle Inspector and the Telaidar were together, and while walking, asked the witness to say what he wanted to say. Further on, close to Jwalapur, the Joint Magistrate also sent for him, and he related the story. Next morning the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate sent for him, and put questions. Very little was recorded. The District Magistrate was reading a newspaper. Witness came to the Jail for purposes of identification on the 15th, 18th, and 20th November. He went to the camp at Jwalapur for purposes of identification, but identified no one there. He did not know who the old man was that was picked up on the charpoy south-east of the village. The old man moved his lips as if he wanted water. Witness did not see prior to the 18th any of the men whose description he had given and who were present at the scene where the injured men were thrown into the fire. (At this stage witness proceeded to identify the accused). Pointing to Hira Lal, witness stated that that was the man who complained to the Joint Magistrate that he had been struck on his head by a Muslim with an iron rod which he had in his hand. Witness identified 9 persons (having identified 7 in

SEQUEL TO TOWN HALL FIASCO.

CLOTH MERCHANT SUED FOR DEFACTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gordhandas Kuraandas Shroff, a piece-goods merchant of the Mulji Jetha cloth market, charged Natvarlal Narandas, a cloth-dealer, with defamation.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. C. W. Kanungo, pleaders appeared for the complainant while Mr. Rangnagar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, defended the accused.

The complainant in his complaint to the Court stated that he was carrying on business in the Mulji Jetha cloth market in the name and style of "The Hon. Kuraandas Kalyanji. He knew the accused who was also a cloth-dealer. The accused and his brothers were not on good terms with him and since the G. I. P. Ry. workmen's strike they bore ill-feeling towards him. The brother of the accused and himself were not even on talking terms after the meeting held in the Town Hall on the 11th December last, as he (accused's brother) had insulted him on account of his having attended the same meeting. On or about the 24th January last, Mr. Motilal, the accused's brother, made several defamatory statements about the cloth-merchants of the Mulji Jetha market, in connection with the recent strike of the Mestras, to Dr. A. G. Merchant, in his absence. On the next day a meeting of the cloth merchants of the Mulji Jetha market was held in which he related what the accused's brother had said about the cloth merchants, upon which cries of "shame" "shame" were uttered. The accused got very much incensed against him. The accused in order to wreak vengeance on him (complainant) for cries of "shame" "shame" against his brother Motilal and with the intention of lowering his reputation, out of express malice, made some false and defamatory statements about him (complainant) in Gujarati at the meeting of cloth merchants of the Mulji Jetha market held on 23rd January last. The accused knew well that the statements concerning him were false and knowing the same to be false had made them maliciously to harm his reputation.

After the evidence of the complainant was taken, Mr. Balubhai Desai read the English translation of the report of the meeting in which the alleged defamation had taken place and which was published in the "Jame-Jamshed" newspaper. A copy of the same paper containing the report was put in the case and was then adjourned to the 25th instant.

INCIDENT AT GREEN'S.

FAILURE OF CHARGE OF DEFACTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his Judgment in the case in which Mr. H. R. Billimoria charged Mr. A. B. Chothia with defamation.

In delivering the judgment the magistrate observed:—

The circumstances of this case are peculiar. The ring was in the hands of one Mr. Shirazi, a wealthy son of a well-to-do ship-owner. While in the box Shirazi seemed to me to be somewhat absent-minded. The ring was found missing when it was being taken out by Shirazi, who at the same time was paying attention to a game of billiards. From first to last the complainant remained seated. One of the party, Mr. Shuster, drew the attention of the accused to the fact of the people in the room searching for something. Accused is a friend of Shirazi's and is Shirazi's father's stock broker. It is alleged that the accused called the complainant "a swindler," "a blackmailer," "a rogue," and that he was trying to extort money from respectable persons. The accused found the ring and threw it on the table. The complainant has cited witnesses to prove his respectability. He has cited a Hindu gentleman with whom he had business transactions on a large scale.

The defence, on the other hand, has produced evidence to the effect that the complainant was prohibited from entering the Taj Mahal Hotel. A Maharaja, a friend of the complainant, had applied to the Hotel-authorities to allow him to invite the complainant to a dinner with him, but the Hotel-authorities withheld the permission. The defence relies on Regina vs. Bhicabhai 9 B. L. R. The complainant had called a waiter of the Hotel, who says nothing about the alleged words. The defence had summoned several respectable persons as witnesses. They do not say that the alleged words were used by the accused. Shirazi says that the accused told the complainant that he was trying to extort money from respectable people. The defence story, seems to me to be true. It is impossible that the ring could have been where it was found. Mr. Colman suggests it was reasonable for the complainant to remain seated. To me it seems that it would be natural for the complainant to have helped Shirazi in finding the ring. I believe the defence story. An examination of the bench shows that the ring can remain if a person is seated before it. It is impossible to rely on the uncorroborated statement of the complainant. In view of the extraordinary behavior of the complainant in remaining seated and other circumstances, the defence has established the fact that the words were uttered in good faith and without malice. I accordingly acquit the accused.

Messrs. J. B. Patel and Kanungo, Barristers, conducted the case on behalf of the complainant while Messrs. K. S. Nariman and H. B. Spencer, both pleaders, defended the accused.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 13th March, 1919.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

We referred the other day to the mischievous and ill-informed comments of the London "Times" on the recent strike of mill-labourers in Bombay. The "Times," for obvious reasons, readily availed itself of what it considered an excellent opportunity of having a fling at India and Indians. This purpose, of course, largely explains its comments. But it was also partly the result of the incorrect and distorted version of facts and events, which the journal's correspondent in Bombay, cabled from here. The following telegram, which was sent to the "Times" from its Bombay correspondent under date January 22, is a glaring illustration of this:

The strike has apparently come to a happy end to-day [its definite termination was reported on Saturday] with the announcement that the Governor had again interviewed the millowners, who had decided to grant an increase of pay and a bonus, thus meeting the men's demands, with the exception of that for strike pay. The terms were announced by the Police Commissioner this evening to the crowds, which left no doubt about their delight and readiness to accept the terms. It is possible that some extremists may want to hold out for strike pay, but it is inconceivable that they can influence the situation.

The settlement is a surprise, for this morning it seemed very remote when the strikers met in a body of about 300,000, proposing to march to see the Governor. The procession was prohibited by the police, and the crowd dispersed without trouble. A further spread of the strike, however, must be recorded, for the P. and O. and the British India boiler-makers and some of their dock hands are striking.

A feature of the strike has been the tactful behaviour of the police, whose conduct throughout has been admirable, in spite of the severe trials and the obvious signs that the new Governor, while prepared to adopt a thoroughly sympathetic attitude, was unwilling to be rushed into premature action by the hostile and offensive criticism of the Home Rule League organ. After this it is impossible for the Home Rule extremists to raise the cry, recently heard in Madras, that they alone are the friends of the people. They have conspicuously failed in this strike to influence the people for their good, and the settlement, while to the credit of the Millowners' Association, who showed themselves ready to compromise when the situation became increasingly grave, redounds to the credit of the Governor who from the start was deeply interested in the crisis which he faced almost immediately after his arrival here.

How far the account is based on fiction is, manifestly, evidenced by nothing so much as the undeserved tribute given to the Police. It is not necessary to recall,

for the information of our readers, that one of the principal reasons—especially in the latter days of the strike—why the settlement was delayed was the misguided and mischievous activity of the Police authorities who had set up a minor state of martial law in the city. So much for the "tactful" behaviour of the Police. Much more reprehensible is the misrepresentation of facts with regard to the attitude of the Government and "Home Rule extremists" (whatever this illogical and un-English phrase may mean). There is no doubt that Sir George Lloyd was, according to his lights, anxious to do the right thing at the right moment. What this right thing was this journal urged at the very beginning and it was ultimately adopted. Sir George Lloyd would have achieved this consummation in time had he not been misled by his advisers who received their inspiration from the Commissioner of Police. "The premature action" into which the new Governor "was unwilling to be rushed by the hostile and offensive criticism of the Home Rule organ" was exactly the action which was ultimately taken after the delay in its adoption had already aggravated the situation to an intolerable degree. There was nothing offensive in our criticism of the Governor's initial action nor could our attitude towards Sir George Lloyd be described by any honest person as "hostile." We urged that he should take a certain course and described his first move as a blunder. But we criticised not his Excellency so much as his advisers for the blunder and urged that his Excellency should take the course we indicated. That was what his Excellency ultimately did and the wisdom of his action in correcting his blunder and doing what we had urged he should do, belated though it was, received the fullest appreciation in our columns. But the telegram is a mass of mis-statements. The strike did not end on January 22nd. The terms were not announced to "the crowds" on that evening by the Commissioner of Police but to a small band of people collected together by the C. I. D., and when the correspondent of "The Times" goes on to add, "which left no doubt about their delight and readiness to accept the terms," his misrepresentation of the situation is as vile as his English. As a matter of fact, the men did not go back to work for several days after the "Vincent Maharaj ki jai" entertainment organised by the minions of the C. I. D. on January 22nd. Thus the whole message of the Bombay correspondent of "The Times" is as gross a misrepresentation of the circumstances as one could conceive. Equally bad is the misrepresentation of the attitude and conduct of the "Home Rule extremists." Considering that the men were advised to return to work at the commencement of the strike by Home Rule leaders and that other Home Rule workers were busy during the days following the announcement of January 22nd, going about and persuading the men to accept the terms and return to work—advice which was also given them in these columns—the author of the jumble contained on the last paragraph of the telegram we have quoted above, is either a fool or is dishonestly seeking to misrepresent facts for political ends.

THE CLAIMS OF BELGIUM AND DENMARK.

Many and various, sometimes very conflicting, are the claims which have been placed before the Peace Conference by the various countries represented there. Each nation has been given a fair chance of presenting its case, and the examination of each question will have to be undertaken in the spirit of the principles laid down by the leading representatives. There is a peculiar interest about the claims put forward by the Belgians and the Danes, for in each case there are difficulties in the way of settlement which can only be removed by very broad statesmanship on the part of the leaders of other nationalities. In the case of Belgium we have claims for portions of territory which at present acknowledge the rule of a neutral country, and which can only be satisfied at the expense of that country; in the case of Denmark we have claims made by a neutral which can only be satisfied by concessions from a country with which she has not been at war.

Belgium has suffered terribly in this war, and her right to just compensation is universally acknowledged, the greatest demand she may make being but a small return for her sacrifice. In so far as these claims lie within the power of the Peace Conference to satisfy, it may be taken for granted that no effort will be spared to do so. But the Belgian claims to which we may make special reference are those in connection, first, with her claim to become a fully independent country, no longer a neutral as in the past; and, second, with her claims for certain pieces

of territory belonging to Holland. When King Albert addressed the Belgian Parliament after his triumphant entry into Brussels he said, "Victorious Belgium freed from the fetters of a neutrality imposed upon her by treaties whose bases have been shaken by the war, will enjoy complete independence. These treaties which determined her position in Europe did not protect her against the most criminal aggression. They cannot survive the crisis of which the country has been the victim." The attempt made at the Congress of Vienna in 1814 to form a powerful state of the Netherlands as an insuperable obstacle to French ambitions, was shattered by the revolution of the Belgians who refused to amalgamate with the Dutch to form one kingdom and this necessitated the arrangement which was carried out in 1831, in which year Belgium was declared an independent, perpetually neutral, inviolable State, guaranteed in her independence, her neutrality and her inviolability by the formal engagement of the five great Powers. The object of the neutrality was to prevent any one of the Powers gaining an undue advantage over the others by using this new state for purposes of attack on the others. The value of this arrangement was self-evident to France, and if it had been loyally adhered to by Germany, would have prevented the German army from overrunning a considerable part of France in this war. On the whole it cannot be said that this neutrality worked badly, for the Belgians, for it saved them from keeping up a great army, but such a position cannot be altogether satisfactory to a self-respecting nation. It was a constant obstacle to national initiative and development, and poisoned the source of national life. It was a difficult situation; for, all her endeavours to maintain neutrality were met with suspicion by the various Powers, and we cannot wonder that she should now demand that she be released from her unsatisfactory position as a neutral. Belgium is entitled to claim her right to full and complete independence. But closely connected with this claim to independence is that of the return of certain territories which were torn from her when the Powers made the arrangements for her future in 1839. As part of the price demanded she had to lose a portion of the district known as Limburg, which name has frequently appeared during the war in connection with the misuse made of it by the Germans; also a portion of Luxembourg was taken; and the right of free access to Antwerp. Belgium claims that these districts, essentially a part of the Belgium before 1839, should be returned to her. This claim would mean only a small addition to the country, with perhaps a quarter of a million inhabitants. There is also a claim for the restitution of the Walloon districts along the eastern frontier in Prussia. Now in the case of the first claims, Holland is concerned, and it is difficult to see how they can be satisfied unless Holland gives her free consent, and this, it is understood, she is not prepared to do. Holland strongly protests against what it calls "annexationist tendencies," but the Belgians are too proud to enforce their nationality on unwilling citizens. Nevertheless, as one writer has said, "if the Dutch sincerely repudiate the crime of Germany and would be ready to prevent any other such attempt, they will certainly not refuse to acknowledge the right of Belgium to secure safe frontiers and to ask for the revision of treaties which could only be maintained if her neutrality had been respected." So far as the question of the Scheldt is concerned, this problem would probably be settled if there was a military guarantee that it will always be kept open to the sea for Ghent and Antwerp. The Belgians are stating their case with moderation and dignity, and a way may be found whereby Holland will be able to make these concessions to her neighbour.

The case of Denmark is not so complicated as that of Belgium, for in her case, her claim is for the return of territory torn from her by the Prussians nearly sixty years ago. Had Denmark joined the Allies in overthrowing the Prussian monster, her case for consideration would have been stronger, for there is a natural reluctance to make gifts to those who have stood aloof from the conflict. But of all neutrals it may be said that Denmark has probably been most successful in loyally abiding by her agreements, and this fact has not been lost sight of by the Allies. Bismarck had set his eyes on the portion of Denmark which occupies the southern portion of the peninsula, for reasons which are now very clear. It was an important stretch of land separating the North from the Baltic Seas, and it has since been made use of for the construction of the famous Kiel Canal which might have proved a serious obstacle to the activities of the Allies. Even the Prussian statesman had acknowledged that the part he was annexing contained a good proportion of Danes and he promised a plebiscite of the people as to their wishes for the future,

but it was never carried out. It was a case of wholesale robbery. The Danes, some months ago, before the break-up of the German Government, asked that the promised plebiscite be taken, but the German Foreign Secretary declared that their claim was unjustified. But the Danes continued their agitation, and a few days ago they were permitted to state their case to the Peace Conference. There can be no doubt of the rightness of the claim that the people should be given an opportunity to say whether they wish to belong to Denmark, from which they were forcibly torn sixty years ago, or whether they choose to remain a part of Germany. If the decision of the people is in favour of the return, it will be difficult for the Allies to be indifferent to the claim of this neutral, for it is accordance with their declared principles.

Notes of the Day.

Preaching to the Converted.

The rejection of the Hon. Mr. Sarma's motion for reducing the capital expenditure on railways by five millions was a foregone conclusion, but the position of the Government illustrated the spuriousness of arguing without a sense of proportion. No one grudges the expansion of railways as such, and the Government is simply going astray when it seeks to assume the anxieties of an enterprising property-holder. If it were the sole concern of the Government to invest public money in improved mileage, a concentrated argument about the worth of railways would have been interesting. But the problem is merely one of the priority of claims and when non-officials urge the need for thrift in capital expenditure, it is not because they have a blind grudge against railways, but because they realise with peculiar intenseness, the need for sparing money on the needs of education and public health, which are rightly the first anxieties of the people. It is easy to celebrate the industrial potentialities of railways, when problems of life and death are sought to be shelved. When economy in railway expenditure is advocated, the non-officials consciously urge the limitation of advantage, in order that money may be spared for programmes of public amelioration which mean the most vital investment of wealth. The Government attitude is one of inordinately praising the railways and cursing non-officials for their supposed prejudice against them, while the fact is that in advising railway expenditure as such, the Government is preaching to the converted. In asking for economy, there is the aim of redressing the ruinous plight of the masses, but it is an old fault of non-officials!

Sorry Explanations.

There is considerable make-believe in the information given by local Governments concerning the secret agitation of the Indian Civil Service against the proposals of the Reform Report. The reply of the Bengal Government to an interpellation in the Council contented itself with a brief version of the ostensibly legitimate and innocuous character of the Association. The information supplied in the Behar Legislative Council admits the truth of the revelations made by the "Searchlight," but beyond a general self-exculpation by the Government of Sir Edward Gait who is himself a member of the Civil Service, there was little that was vouchsafed. But the most incongruous proceeding is that of the Madras Government which has published a number of verifactory answers from the Secretary of the Association, without a word of comment of its own. The exposure of "New India" is admitted to be true, though there is obvious chagrin in the remark that the document was intended to be confidential and marked so. To the convenient question of the Government whether the "draft" has been submitted to any of the authorities there is an answer in the negative, though it does not exhaust the possibility that a fuller memorial, which is not necessarily the first "draft," has been forwarded by way of protest. Not a word of censure has been so far heard against the tactics of intimidation, and we fear that all these august explanations are not only not informing, but are unsatisfactory, since the authorities refrain from making their position, whether it is of approval or of disapproval, very clear. A frank admission is better than pettifoggish explanations.

Scandalous Rates.

In introducing the Budget Heads of the Commerce and Industry Department Sir Thomas Holland said that in spite of increased rates the volume of telegrams received by the telegraphic offices continued to expand, and for some unknown reason exceeded all records during April and May last year. For the first eight months in the year the telegrams despatched amounted to 14 millions as against 12½ millions in the previous year. From these facts it is evident that the receipts have risen considerably and that, in

spite of the enhancement in rates, there was a large increase in traffic. Touching the revision of postal rates for parcels, there was the plausible defence that they were meant to keep a-k-p with the railway tariffs; but here too there is an increase in traffic. Now the question is whether it is not time to alter the scale of receipts for telegraphic messages and postal parcels, regard be had to the fact that to the poorer classes they are a burden while in the total volume of traffic there is a decided tendency for expansion. There should be no delay in making orders for a revision to pre-war scales of traffic, and the profits of the Department are not likely to diminish on that account.

A Jail Commission.

Jail Administration in India has often come for strong criticism, and the Government has not gone far beyond the crude business of keeping prisoners under lock and key without regard to the considerations of humanity and early redemption which should characterise civilised administration. The jail is rightly regarded in India as a dungeon of terror and of irremediable doom. The announcement of Sir William Viner's that a Jail Commission is to be immediately constituted is in itself a very happy, though belated event. The Commission will consist of seven members, of whom only two are to be non-officials, the rest consisting of a chairman, two inspectors-general of prisons, a prison expert from Britain and a high administrative official. They are to assemble in Calcutta, and if necessary visit America, and finally return to India to make their report.

Non-Official Indians Wanted

We wish that for a scheme of life, meant mainly for Indian prisoners under Indian conditions, there were more non-official Indians on the Commission. We hope that in the collection of information and evidence, the Commission will not fail to see the actual conditions of convicts of various grades, suspects under detention and other interests in order to make their report reliable concerning the scandalous evil which is believed to exist in Indian jails. Even under the scheme of Reserved and Transferred subjects, there must be no tinkering with the jail problem. The Department should be transferred to the control of Indian Ministers. Unless there is such control, all the scientific suggestions of the Commission will practically fail so far as the benefit of prisoners is concerned.

The Penalty of Patriotism.

A vigorous and timely protest is necessary against a peculiarly degrading phase of unworthy selfishness which the success of the war has endeavored among some of the mercantile classes. Their employees who were between the opposite extremes of necessity and patriotism have cheerfully sacrificed the former. No doubt as ordinary men of the world they were not devoid of all hopes that at the conclusion of the hostilities their claim to their former appointments, not to say to accelerated promotions, would be considered by grateful employers even without any impulse proceeding from Government. In any case, nevertheless, are coming to our notice as was patent in the case of the correspondent who signed himself "1914-wallah" in our yesterday's issue.

Obligation of the State.

It appears that he was definitely promised when he temporarily relinquished charge of his civil employ that his position would be open to him on his return from duty in connection with War and yet in reply to his application for resumption of the post he is told that under existing circumstances they are unable to offer him re-appointment. It is in instances of this nature, where a cruel discount has been put upon patriotism, that the unfortunate middle classes feel particularly crushed on account of want of employment when the prices of the bare necessities of life have become intolerable to an extent which naturally cannot be appreciated by those who have now in popular parlance come to be known as War Lords, pitting their mercenary gambles in business and, fortune favouring them, made big gains. It is a moral obligation on the State no less than upon a duty individual to see to it that every man and more particularly every woman who surrendered his or her home and domestic ties to the call of the country in its distress is at least reinstated in the position which was theirs prior to the declaration of war by Britain.

Well-informed Criticism

The "Advocate of India" in an effort to castigate those who talked badly about restricted railway expenditure, attacks Mr. N. V. Sarma who, judging of his output of id as, is really well-deserving of the appreciation of our contemporary. For a journal professing to know all about men and affairs in India, it is perhaps only a passing aberration to have confused a little local scribbler with the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma who has earned the reproach of having proposed a slight curtailment of railway outlay in favour of education and sanitation. Considering the enlightenment of our editors in India, the confounding of personalities like Lord Sinha and the Maharajah of Bikaner in the London Press, is nothing to be astonished about. But we hardly expect such abysmal ignorance so much nearer home. Before attacking individuals, it is worthwhile identifying them; at least the practice would be a good beginning for those who scribble in the guise of well-informed criticism.

BLACK BILLS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

VICEROY'S JUSTIFICATION.

UNITED NON-OFFICIAL STAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 12.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, the Viceroy presiding. The galleries were filled with spectators.

Sir Sankaran Nair laid the correspondence on the table regarding the Boy-Scout movement.

After interpellations, the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Bill to extend the operation of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917. He said commercial bodies have been invited to express their opinion.

EMERGENCY POWERS BILL.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—"Before calling upon Sir William Vincent, I think it would be well if I were to inform the Council of a ruling which I have given on the question of the necessity of members of a Select Committee, who wish to put in a dissenting opinion, signing the report. I have had this matter examined and have found that it has been the usual practice in the work of this Council for all members of a Select Committee who wish to append a minute of dissent to sign the report and the reason of this is obvious. The Council has a right to know that the correctness of the report is an account of the proceedings of the committee irrespective of differences of opinion upon the details is undisputed, and this can only be secured by the signature of the members. In the case of members desiring to put in a dissenting minute, their signatures to the report means nothing more than that they agree to the correctness of the report. This has been the established practice of this Council and as the custodian of the usages and practice of this Council, I have no alternative but to rule that a member of a committee wishing to put in a dissenting minute can only do so when he has affixed his signature to the report. I am aware that there is one exception to the practice I have described, but on that occasion no question was raised and the President's orders were not taken. I can only regard this instance as the exception which proves the rule, but in no sense affecting the general practice of this Council. Further, there is no precedent for a minority report being admitted, for the simple reason that the principle of the Bill is affirmed when the Bill is referred to a committee and so no question of principle can arise on the report. It goes without saying also that no member of a committee can invalidate a report by refusing to sign. I am aware that under Rule 7 it is open to the President to take the opinion of the Council upon such a point. The practice, however, is so clear that I do not propose to adopt this course and, therefore, I cannot allow any discussion on it. I note that the first three motions on the paper are based on an alleged incompleteness of the report. It follows, however, from the ruling which I have just given to the Council that the report is in no sense invalidated or rendered incomplete by certain members refusing to sign or by the consequent exclusion of the minutes of dissent which they desired to attach. The first three motions on the paper challenge the report on the ground of its incompleteness. It appears impossible for the Hon. members to support these motions without challenging my ruling. I shall, therefore, have to rule these first three motions to be out of order when we come to them."

SIR W. VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent, in moving the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Emergency Powers Bill, said he did not propose to discuss in any detail the various modifications in the Bill. They were very clearly expressed in the Bill, and very clearly explained in the report, but there were some matters of first importance, to which he would refer. It would be in the memory of members of this Council, that on the last occasion when this Bill was under consideration Government gave their undertakings in respect of this Bill. The first was to convert it into a temporary measure. In the second place, he had agreed to what was, to his mind, abundantly clear and apparent from the context, namely, that the application of this Bill will be strictly confined to revolutionary and anarchical crimes. In the third place, he had promised to consider any other modifications, in so far as he could accept them, without rendering the Bill ineffective for the purposes for which it was enacted. He could now say that all the three undertakings had been amply fulfilled. The operation of Act was now limited to three years. Then again the opening section of the preamble and other parts of the Bill indicate most clearly that the application of the Bill was restricted to movements, to the character of which he had already referred.

NO COMPACT WITH MEMBERS.

Then again, in deference to wishes, they had made a number of substantial modifications in the Bill. Government regretted they could not go further to meet the wishes of Hon. members. They trusted that those members, who were in the Select Committee, would admit that Government had approached this case with the greatest care and had displayed a most reasonable attitude towards the suggestion of the Hon. members. If it had been possible to meet the Hon. members further, no one would reject more than himself, but there were responsibilities on the Government of India for peace and tranquillity in the country, which they could not subordinate to any other consideration. While he was on this subject he would advert to the insinuation that there was some form of compact or agreement between Government and some members of this Council. His duty was to repudiate that suggestion in the most emphatic terms. Government always desired to obtain the cooperation of Hon. members in enacting measures, more so on a measure of this kind, on which depended the welfare of this country. If the modifications made in the Select Committee have secured the support of some of the Hon. members, Government will be more than pleased, but there never was a question of agreement, or compact, between Government and some of the Hon. members. To his mind it was much to be regretted that any suggestion of that character should have been made.

GOVERNMENT'S BONA-FIDES.

Continuing, Sir William said he did not propose to go over the whole ground again, but there were some considerations he wished to place before the Council. He wanted the members to believe that Government were perfectly sincere in their conviction that there was an absolute need to enact this measure. There was no Machiavellian plot to create political agitation in the country, nor was there any intention to frustrate or defer the advent of reforms. His Excellency as one of the authors of the Reforms Report, would be the last to allow the introduction of this Bill, had there been any such plot or intention. On the other hand, Government desired to safeguard India from the results of a movement which had done so much in the past to discredit the loyalty of a great body of the citizens of this country. Finally, he wished to make clear that this Bill would not come in general operation only over India. It would come in operation only by proclamation by the Governor-General in Council in areas where the anarchical movement was prevalent and even there, it could not be used in any way to attack the liberty of law abiding citizens. It could only be employed against the criminal who whose activities were a menace to the whole State and even in dealing with this criminal every effort was made, so far as they could, to see that no innocent man suffered and to safeguard under the provisions of the law. In conclusion, he said the measure was devised in the best interests of the country, the welfare of which they all had at heart.

MESSRS. PATEL AND KHAPARDE RULED OUT OF ORDER.

H. E. the President called upon Messrs. Patel, Khaparde and Sukul to speak on the point of order, relating to notices of amendments they had given to the effect that the Select Committee's report was incomplete and invalid and both Messrs. Patel and Khaparde spoke, but the motions were ruled out of order. Mr. Sukul declined to raise his point.

MR. BANERJEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Banerjee moved the following amendment:—"That the Select Committee's report, together with the Bill and connected papers, be referred to Local Governments, High Courts and public bodies for criticisms." In doing so, he repudiated the insinuation that there had been a compact with some section of the House and Government. He said that upon the point raised in the amendment non-official members of the Select Committee were unanimous and he was sure the non-official vote of the Council would also be unanimous. In a matter of that kind Indian opinion ought to go very far in determining the action of Government. The proposed legislation would affect the people and people only. They were as deeply interested as Government could be in the maintenance of law and order and in the eradication of anarchical and revolutionary movements. They have been the greatest sufferers, both in respect of life and property. The revolutionary movement was a menace to their political progress and was a blot upon their name, fame and reputation as law abiding people. They realised the gravity of the situation and the measure of responsibility they assumed in advising Government to pause and wait. Government had not shown insensible to public opinion and had shown their partial deference to it by making the Bill temporary and restricting its scope to anarchical and revolutionary crimes and by modifying its provisions. But that was not enough and in a matter of the kind, involving restriction of public liberties, Government should receive further light and guidance, not from its accredited advisors, but from High Courts, Local Governments and public bodies. There was no reason why the Bill should not be postponed to the Autumn sessions just like the second Bill. Government already possessed emergency powers which were more drastic and more summary. If his safe suggestion was acted upon, Mr. Banerjee maintained, the agitation would be allayed. All life would have departed from it, it would be feeble, dead and alive and the public temper would have been placed in a more conciliatory mood. The speaker claimed to know some thing of agitations and said when the history of the time came to be written, if they at all remembered him,

(Continued on page 8.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

APPEAL TO NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN MEMBERS.

The following telegram was sent to the Hon. Mr. Y. J. Patel, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah:—"Association of non-official Indian Members of Bombay Legislative Council unanimously resolved at their meeting to-day requesting you to express emphatic protest against Rowlatt Bills. Please read this telegram at Council meeting.—Gokuldas Parikh, Chairman."

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, the total number of signatories to the Satyagraha pledge stands at 531, out of whom 382 are from Bombay and 149 from mofussil.

Dr. Madhav Mairat Surat Kar.
Popatlal Manechand Mehta.
Narmadasankar Briljal Paadya.
Vithalraj Nanlal Pandya.
Maganlal Gokuldas Shah.
S. L. Rayakar.
A. G. Bahadkar.
K. T. Bhilde.
Govind Vithal Parab.
Vyankatesh Balwanth Moghe.
Vishnu Vasudev Dhakur.
Ramarao B.
Keshav Vasudev.
Gopinath Dhanji.
A. V. Kavade.
D. M. Chandrakant.
Anant Tookaramji.
Vithaldas Kalidas.
Dayabhai H. Shah.
Jahangir N. Hodiwala.

At the Satyagraha Sabha Bombay, the total number of signatories to the Satyagraha pledge stands at 507, out of whom 361 are from Bombay and 146 from mofussil.
Janardan Apparao Pawjee.
Nilkanth Rawjee Mahajan.
Naaryan R. Dhurandhar.
G. D. Chaudhari.
R. S. Parab.
R. M. Rane.
S. R. Sangitrao.

Damodar Chintaman Dandekar.
Madhavjee Dharmee.
Jevachand Gokaldas Dalal.
Thakordas Dharamdas.
Ranchod Narayandas.
Sakalchand Ranchod Shah.
Vallabhdas Bhawanji.
Amaratil Raychand.
Bhikhabhai Shantaram Rajadhyax.
Chhaganlal Mathuradas.
Manilal Maganlal.
Maganlal Lalubhai.
Pannambhand Narandas.
Kaidas Motibhai.
Muljilal Bhailalbhai.
Bhailal Vallabhbhai.
Bhikhabhai Jhosibhai.
Bhagwan Bhajji.
Nathubhai Dadabhai.
Shankar Jivabhai.
Shankarbhai Vallabhbhai.
Gomabhai Lalubhai.
Mahadeo Satvaj Tekade.
Rajaram Sakharam.
Gulabdas Govindray.
Anandlal Giridharlal.
Jivanbhai T. Amin.
Kantilal Nathubhai Ebr.
Jainath Pati Mukhtar.

TO SATYAGRAHIS.

A MESSAGE FROM MAHATMA MUNSHIRAM.

Swami Shradhdhananda (late Mahatma Munshiram, ex-Governor and Principal of Gurukul, Kangri) has addressed the following stirring message to Satyagrahis:—

Many of you have taken or are about to take the holy vow of keeping unsullied the good name of the Motherland by refusing to obey laws which are unjust and subversive of the principle of liberty and *Manushya Dharma*. In this Dharma struggle you have pledged your word of honour that you will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person and property.

Success in this sacred struggle means national upheaval and life; failure means national downfall and death.

Do you mean to succeed? Then bow low to the Ancient Rishis of India, those seers who recognized no distinction of creed, caste or colour and proclaimed the straight path of Dharma for humanity.

Mahatma Patanjali lays down, in his Yoga Shashtra, that the practice of (Ahimsa) not causing injury makes the adept so powerfully tender that living beings (even animals) give up hostilities in his presence. And the confirmation of Ahimsa depends upon *Satya* and *Tap*, both of which again depend ultimately on Brahmacharya.

Daughters and sons of Mother Bharat! Sexual purity and a life of continence and self-denial is essential for the attainment of that moral stamina, which will save you at a time when your heart fails at the sight of the terrible death struggle, in which you are about to be engaged. Then, give up, from this day, the life of flesh which, perhaps, you have been leading and enter the new spiritual life, which will not only save the Indian nation, but will again make this Ancient land the spiritual teacher of the world!

And you, too, who do not believe in the

ROWLATT BILLS AND SATYAGRAHA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the "Satyagraha Sabha a public meeting will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the open space below French Bridge when Messrs. Horniman, Telang, Jammadas Dwarkadas, Subedar and others will speak on "Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha."

MATINEE OF "THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

In response to repeated requests of the play going public of Bombay who do not care to take their amusement after dinner, the Bombay Players will give a Special Matinee of "The Girl in the Train" next Sunday at 5-30, the profits on this special occasion being allocated to the Bombay Famine Fund. The Plan will be open from to-day at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., and no doubt a bumper house will result not only in appreciation of the excellent entertainment provided, but to help the very deserving cause of the Famine Fund.

ultimate triumph of *Satyagraha*, ought to help your sisters and your brothers in this righteous struggle. When you see those near and dear to you, suffering at the altar of truth, the temptation to avenge their wrongs will be great, and if you succumb to that temptation the whole work of nation-building will be spoiled. O! take refuge in the practice of *Tap* and *Brahmacharya* to save yourself from that temptation.

God grant that even perverted criminals may desist from their nefarious practices to look on, while men of deep faith are engaged in this *Dharma-Yuddha*.

That peace and purity might enter the hearts of all is the earnest, heartfelt prayer of

SHRADHDHANANDA SANYASI.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Lloyd.

After Colonel W. E. Jennings and Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the new members, had made the oath of allegiance to the Crown, the numbers of questions, asked by members, and the replies thereto by Government, were read out.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the President said: Gentlemen,—This is the first occasion on which I have had the honour of presiding over a meeting of the Legislative Council and I take this opportunity of extending a cordial welcome to all honourable members of this Council who have assembled from all parts of this Presidency to take part in our deliberations. It will be my earnest desire to preside over the proceedings of this Council not only in strict conformity with the rules and regulations laid down for the conduct of its business but in such a manner as may combine fair debate with efficient despatch of business.

Since this Council last met the war has come to an end and I am sure that I interpret rightly the feelings of all honourable members when I say how proud we are of the glorious record both naval and military of the forces of the Empire on sea and on land. We are proud of the Navy which has kept the seas, transported so many millions of fighting men from England, India and the Dominions to the scenes of battle and which has by its silent power enabled 300 millions of people to remain unmolested and secure in this country. We are no less proud of the Army that has annihilated the greatest fighting machine in the world and in this Presidency we have an especial pride in the splendid record of the Maharatta regiments whose deeds have added new lustre to a race already famous for their fighting record.

It is indeed a misfortune for us in this Presidency that the first year of peace should be marred, first by influenza, then by cholera, and finally by severe famine. While the two former have abated in violence we have still to face some months of anxiety and distress in regard to famine. Every possible effort is being made by Government under unusual difficulties both of transport and material to minimise the hardship. It will in this connection I think be realised by honourable members how great the strain of work has been upon all Government officials. These, with ranks depleted by the war, their health in many cases seriously impaired by lack of leave and additional duties have carried on to the best of their ability the work of Government with a courage and a loyalty to the needs of the country that merit all our praise and gratitude.

You will shortly have put before you by my honourable colleagues the Budget statement the chief characteristics of which I will not anticipate except to say that you will find in it largely increased provision for education—a matter to which I think it imperative that Government should pay ever increasing attention: in sanitation and in increased pay for lower grades of Government service.

You are aware that the Committee sent out by the Secretary of State to devise and report on franchise and other matters for the Reforms Scheme have recently been in Bombay and are now on their way to England. Many of you will have given evidence before these Committees. We can now only await their report and the results of their report. As far as my Government is concerned I wish honourable members to understand that my Government will do all in its power to put into practice any scheme of reforms passed by the Imperial Parliament. We will do so in a spirit of genuine sympathy and anxiety to overcome the difficulties of smooth rough places and to make the first steps in self-government in this Bombay Presidency successful and useful. I trust that in our difficult task the public will realise the difficulties we have to overcome and that both the press and public will by encouragement and fair comment assist us in the discharge of our duties.

It is in anticipation of the early passage into law of the Reform Scheme that the life of this Council has been prolonged.

SOCIAL REFORM.

I desire to say something in regard to the general questions of social reform especially in regard to housing, sanitation, primary education and the like.

I conceive that there is no greater thing that Government can do then to apply itself to the task of ameliorating the lot of the great mass of people who labour in its urban and rural areas. Rhetoric on these questions—pious aspirations and the like are easy to indulge in, easier still when the speaker feels urgently as I do on these matters. Far more difficult is it to find a remedy for evils which have been allowed to grow up and choke the very foundations of social life in our midst.

Better conditions are useless without education, education futile without better conditions—the two must be provided at the same time so that the advantages of each may react together. No single instant specific exists—no single decree of Government can

cure the malady, the problems which confront us in this city as urgently as any city I have ever seen can only be solved by the cooperation of all concerned.

I have only this to say therefore that Government alone cannot solve these problems: it can, it must and it will provide the impetus to these reforms and assist in a practical manner the authorities in this city and elsewhere who are directly responsible but unless the public bodies themselves show zeal and enthusiasm little can be achieved.

The two great obstacles to social reform in every country have always been ignorance on the one hand and vested interests on the other. I hope and trust that neither of these obstacles will be allowed to stand in the path of reform in the future. I am encouraged in this hope in reflecting the lavish generosity and public spirit shown by the public of Bombay in the war and I feel sure they will apply the same qualities to peace problems as to the war.

I look forward therefore eagerly to the real cooperation of all public bodies, to the press and the public to give my Government encouragement and support in any attempts they may make towards the improvement of the lot of the people. I am under no illusions as to the difficulties for no half measures will suffice. Just as in this war it has been the privilege of this generation to make sacrifices for the sake of the liberties and future of its children, so in these questions of social reform it is the privilege and public duty of those concerned to make sacrifices. I use the word advisedly in order that the lives of the next generation of workers may be enriched by sound education and lightened by decent surroundings.

Gentlemen, no Governor or Government that aspired to personal popularity or desired a quick dividend of praise would wistfully dig deep into the soil of these questions. If however in the next few years my Government could succeed in laying even the firm foundations whereby the simple gifts of light, air, health and reasonable leisure were made the natural accessories to daily labour and toil it would be content.

M. G. K. PAREKH.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said his Excellency's reputation as a statesman had travelled to this country long before he had arrived here and they were very glad that a statesman of his ability was presiding over the duties of this Presidency. He fully associated himself with what his Excellency had said about the military services of this country and the Marathas of this Presidency especially and to show their military qualities when an occasion arose, although he wished that no such occasion would arise in the future, and his countrymen would always be glad to help the Government. His Excellency's views about constitutional reforms were well known and he had not the least doubt that during the period of his Excellency's tenure the cause of constitutional reform would be considerably advanced, and he hoped they would have ample sympathy, help and co-operation during that period.

Regarding education, he said education was the chief means of the advancement of the country where there was so much ignorance and superstition which kept his countrymen from advancing in the way as Japan or the European countries had done. He was sure during his Excellency's time considerable improvement in education would take place. About social reforms, they must admit that the conditions in which the people had to live were conditions which meant a considerable increase of illness and mortality, and in the great cities there was a great need of solving the housing problem. He was sure that a large amount of disease and mortality were due to the small attention which had been paid to the question of housing. It was a very difficult question and he was sure people would co-operate with the Government for a proper scheme for the advancement of the housing problem. They would be only too glad to co-operate with Government and he hoped that the Government would treat the people with sympathy and indulgence.

Sir George Lloyd thanked the Council and Mr. Parekh for the kind words that he had given expression to.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

The Hon. Major C. Fernandes introduced a Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. He said not many words were needed to justify the measure, and he was not going to detain the Council long. The evil of cigarette smoking, or smoking at all was widespread and undesirable. He was sure that no one would disagree with him when he said that it was in the interest of the general public and the community that something should be done to eradicate the evil of smoking among the juveniles, and no discussion was needed to prove that the habit was an evil and that it was widespread. It was a matter of every day observation that children of 5 or 6 years were to be seen smoking. As to the evil effects of smoking, they were patent to all. In the statement of objects and reasons were set forth some of the effects. In addition to their physical and mental growth being very gravely affected, in some cases mental development was arrested. That habit that was acquired in boyhood became a curse in after years. If they had any desire that their children should be brought up free from the evil

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DANISH AND POLISH PROBLEMS.

GOOD PROGRESS AT SETTLEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 12.

The Havas Agency states that good progress has been made with the Danish and Polish problems. It is understood that the Poles, provided that they are assured of a corridor to the sea, might be willing not to insist on the incorporation of the town of Danzig, contenting themselves with Eckenwerde instead.

With regard to the Danish claims, the procedure contemplated is that the Duchy of Schleswig will be divided for the purpose of settlement into four zones; in the first zone adjacent to the Danish frontier, the population will shortly be consulted by a plebiscite on the question of returning to Denmark; in the next zone the plebiscite will be postponed for six months; in the third zone the Allies contemplate military occupation; the fourth zone including the Kiel Canal will remain German.

CHINESE CLAIMS.

The Chinese Press Bureau has issued a Note stating that probably the Chinese claims at the Peace Conference will include in addition to the settlement of the Kiao-Chau question, the revision of Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, consular jurisdiction, extra-territorial rights, customs tariffs, foreign garrison, boxer indemnities, the so-called zone of commercial influence and policy of the open door.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

GOOD UNDERSTANDING FORESHADOWED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 12.

The Havas Agency says, all circles at the Conference are following the events in America with the closest interest. The success or failure of the League of Nations depends on the willingness to accept it, which President Wilson finds in the United States. Paris feels that the old conception of two separate hemispheres according to the Monroe Doctrine has gone for ever.

In spite of the inevitable delays the Allies are practically at one on every German question.

A member of the Chinese delegation states that China wants freedom for independent development within her borders not having outside claims. It hurts the feelings of the younger generation in China to see a foreign garrison in Peking.

Mr. Saionji, chief of the Japanese delegation, says he hopes that in future there will be the best understanding between China and Japan owing to proper comprehension of legitimate Japanese claims for ensuring peace and the progress of civilisation in the Far East.

MILITARY TERMS OF PEACE TREATY.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT DELAY IN SETTLEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 12.

The Havas Agency states that French newspapers make no concealment of their disappointment at the delay in settling the military terms of the preliminary peace treaty. They say, Marshal Foch was asked to take back the report and make a clearer distinction between the measures of control of a provisional character and those of a more permanent description. It also appears that Allied experts are not altogether agreed regarding naval conditions, particularly the fate of the German fleet, owing to a good deal of criticism in French political circles of the English suggestion for the total destruction of the German fleet.

MEANING OF U. S. SENATE'S ATTITUDE

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 12.

The Havas Agency states that well informed quarters in Paris suggest that it is incorrect that the opposition of the Senate to President Wilson's League of Nations scheme may lead him to submit to the Conference important modifications. President Wilson is believed to be confident that he has the whole-hearted support of the American people for the aspirations and ideals incorporated in the scheme.

According to other French opinion, resolutions in the Senate are interpreted as a notice to President Wilson and the Peace Conference that the United States wants the Conference to settle the terms of peace first and then discuss the League. The incoming Senate will not ratify the Treaty without radical changes safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine and enumerating the League's powers.

TERMS OF PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY.

UNANIMITY OF ALLIED VIEWS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 12.

There is reason to believe that when the Supreme War Council meets to-day the Allies will be found subsequently in accord on military, naval and aerial terms of the preliminary peace treaty, therefore the German delegates will probably be able to come to Versailles on March 20th and the preliminary peace treaty be signed during the first week in April.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

EXPECTED TO BE PART OF PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 12.

The Havas Agency states that at the weekly conference of journalists, M. Tardieu said that the French Government hoped that the League of Nations would be made a part of the preliminary peace treaty. The connection between the League of Nations and the peace treaty must be maintained. It was highly desirable that the German delegates should admit the principle of the League with the understanding that Germany should be made a member after giving proof of her intention to carry out the terms of the peace agreement. The Allies were in complete agreement that the German navy should not be handed back to the Germans. The French favoured the German navy being given over in part to the French Government.

Regarding military terms M. Tardieu said the Allies unanimously thought that the terms should be made more severe than suggested by the Allied military advisers.

WILSON'S VISIT TO AMERICA

PROGRESS CLOSELY FOLLOWED IN FRANCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 12.

The progress of President Wilson's visit to America is followed with close interest in France and is significant of the improved feeling of the French towards the idea of a League of Nations.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

KAISER, CROWN PRINCE AND OTHERS INDICTED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 12.

The Havas Agency states that the sub-commission on "responsibility for the war" has submitted a report indicting the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the inner circle of the German war party and several hundred civil and military officials who governed the occupied territories in France, Belgium and Poland.

INCREASE IN NOTE ISSUE OF BANK OF FRANCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 12.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill increasing the note issue of the Bank of France from thirty-three to thirty-six milliards of francs.

M. LEYGUES ON CAPTURED GERMAN WARSHIPS.

NOT TO BE SUNK OR BROKEN UP.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 12.

M. Leygues reiterates the previously expressed opinion that German warships should neither be sunk nor broken up as they constitute the common capture of the Allies. They should be divided in the best way for France to make up the losses she sustained.

DEMobilISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Could you please find space in your valuable paper for the following:—
Reading the papers this morning I gather by a speech made in the House of Commons that it is too hot to take troops through the Red Sea during the hot season, owing to the danger of the men's health. I wonder sir, if this was considered during the hot season of 1916, I with many more came down the Red Sea in May of that year when the temperature was 132 deg. in the shade. The hot season did not seem to be considered then when the country against Bolshevik tyranny and the butchers of Germany. If it was deemed fit then to traverse the Red Sea in the hot season, I am sure no British Tommy would vote against that verdict now, who for three or four years has been away from his wife and children. We were told sir, when we volunteered at home for service, we would be released immediately on the cessation of hostilities, but the pledge has been broken like many happy homes in England through the husbands long absence over-seas and no leave home.

According to letters by the last mail people at home are beginning to think we have had the opportunity and not taken the privi-

KINMEL PARK INCIDENT.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 12.

The Ministry of Overseas Military Forces in Canada issues an official statement with regard to an incident at Kinmel Park, which is particularly regretted in view of the splendid discipline and record of the Canadians during the period of the war. The Ministry explains that Kinmel Park has been a concentration area since the armistice, where troops have been sorted into drafts according to their destination in Canada. The failure of the Ministry of Shipping to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the February programme caused great disappointment and was chiefly responsible for the disturbance. The Chief of the General Staff addressed the men at fifteen different places and it is unlikely that there will be further disturbances. Fifteen thousand of all ranks are in camp.

Many offenders have already been arrested including twelve civilians. Three rioters and two men on picket duty were killed and twenty-one persons, including two officers wounded.

SCARCITY IN RUMANIA.

QUEEN MARIE'S PLEA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 12.

Queen Marie of Rumania has issued a plea on behalf of the people of Rumania who are suffering miserably from underfeeding.

The stories of revolution in Rumania are untrue.

REDUCTION OF HOMEWARD FARES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 12.

It is announced that the reduction in fares of all steamers leaving India will become operative from March 1st.

STUDENTS AND EPIDEMICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write the following few lines with full hope that you will not reject them. On Saturday, 8th instant, the result of the First Year Examination in Arts of the B. phinstone College was declared. Of the students who passed the examination, there was a large number of students who passed either "with grace" or "with very large grace." The Principal explained to the spectators what he meant by grace. He said that the members of the Common Room Meeting (which declares the fate of the students) had taken into consideration all the circumstances of the academic year 1918-19 and had passed many students, who did not deserve to pass, by grace. May I then ask the Principal and his colleagues whether the grace they have shown is directed in the right path? Are there no students among those who have failed who deserve that grace more than those who got it? There are a number of students who attended the college regularly in one term but who could not attend in the other, owing to unforeseen circumstances, i.e., owing to the two dreadful epidemics.

Besides it is not cruelty to the First Year Students that they should be the only persons to be examined when the students of all other classes are allowed to go or rather allowed? I would like to propose that all the students who have failed should be examined again early in June.—Yours, etc.,

INDRAPUTRA.

Bombay, March 10th.

lege, but alas in most of the cases the privilege has not been offered.

Lord Kitchener himself said it would be a three years' war and the young manhood of Britain answered his call expecting to be released when hostilities ceased.

The tragedy of the Sind Desert of 1916 is still alive in the public minds at home. Let's hope, sir, justice will be done and the British Tommy who volunteered at the beginning of the war, will be taken back to home and wife and children, whom he left to answer his country's call, thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

ONE ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

MARCH 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I and many others will be grateful if you will publish the following in your paper, as it is the only channel through which we as soldiers can air our grievances:—

With regard to "Demobilisation" of troops including the temporary "Garrison of India" there are many men who have received intimation that their pre-war employers have made application for their release, and are consequently keeping a vacancy for them. These applications have been forwarded to the Orderly Rooms and now there is a deadlock, nothing further being done, and on enquiring what action has been taken receive the answer "We are awaiting instructions." I would like to ask the powers that be the following four questions.

1. Will the Employers wait indefinitely for our return?
2. Is it fair to ask the Employers to wait?
3. Is it fair to expose the soldier to the risk of losing such employment through the fault of the Government not demobilising the required men?
4. Will the Government compensate the soldier in the event of his place being filled by a man released from another front?

These questions are of immediate importance to hundreds of us commercial men and certainly need some attention. The military war is won but the commercial war is just beginning and naturally the employer is mustering his forces to begin the offensive.

We cannot blame the employer if he enlists the services of the men at home, the loss of our positions will lie at the door of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

"EFAK"

Poona, March 10.

BLACK BILLS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7).

they would paint him as the most obstinate, most incorrigible of agitators, who would not acquiesce in a doctrine of settled fact. Mr. Banerjee referred to his association with the Bengal Partition agitation and said the passing of the Bill at the present session of Council would produce the same results and instead of allaying the agitation already started, would intensify it. He asked Government to give the people time, to let them think over the matter, to let responsible public bodies to record their opinions, to let the High Courts give their judgment, and Government would have helped to create a calmer atmosphere.

REFORM SCHEME ENDANGERED.

Another important consideration in support of his amendment was the forth-coming introduction of the Reform Scheme in Parliament. If it turned out to be a satisfactory measure that would help to create an atmosphere favourable to a dispassionate consideration of the present bill. The Sydenhamites were taking the fullest advantage of the Rowlett report and they may block the Reforms unless something was done to deal with anarchism. But Government had an effective reply in the Defence of India Act for the time being and could say they had fortified themselves with a Bill, which was under consideration of the Imperial Council. Indian opinion may have profound influence in determining the trend of English opinion. If, as a result of passing the Bill at this session, intense and widespread agitation was started, reactionaries may say "Let the agitation cease and there will be time enough to pass the Reform Bills." Therefore, in the interests of the Reform Scheme also, to which they were pledged, Mr. Banerjee invited Government to accept his amendment. In conclusion, he said that would be no sign of weakness, but strength. It would be the expression of a different attitude towards public opinion, which would gratify all. It would help to dissipate the cloud of suspicion and mistrust which hang thick and dark over the public mind of India. Above all, it would be worthy of the great Government about to enter upon a new period of responsibility in conformity with its own gracious message and the immortal traditions of the best British rule in India.

MR. SHAFI.

Mr. Shafi, supported Mr. Banerjee's amendment for the republication of the Bill.

MR. CHANDA.

Mr. Chanda said he had a similar motion in his name and he would like to speak on the present motion and withdraw his own.

MR. SARMA.

Mr. Sarma in supporting Mr. Banerjee's amendment asked if Government would be prepared to allow Government officials to vote as they liked. Past experience had taught him that non-officials could only influence either in the Select Committee or before the Bill was introduced. Government themselves should reconsider the Bill in the light of the suggestions received from Local Governments, etc. He submitted every opportunity should be given to Judges to show if the existing machinery had failed and if so in what respect.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya, in supporting the amendment, said Sir William Vincent had asked them what had happened since the introduction of the Bill for all this change of view. The speaker referred him to the happenings in connection with Select Committee's report. The opinions of all the members were not before the Council and such opinions that were before it radically differed. That was why the Select Committee's report should be circulated for opinion and be republished. Pandit Malaviya, continuing, maintained that Government was not right in taking advance of Rule 23 in a contentious and important Bill of that kind. He drew attention to the existence of rules in the provincial legislature relating to select committee reports, in the Punjab and Bombay and pleaded that the present Bill ought to be republished.

H. E. the President at this stage intervened and asked the Pandit not to criticise his ruling.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said that another thing had happened since the introduction of the Bill was the tremendous opposition they were witnessing. When a saintly man like Mr. Gandhi was taking the lead in the passive resistance movement that was a matter for Government to ponder. Opposition was deepening. Government had at present the power to override it, but that was not wise. He asked if Government would not gain in moral strength if it gained the support of non-officials or at least the majority of them.

Pandit Malaviya then referred to the Irish Act and said whereas that Act required the concurrence of all three judges for conviction, the present Bill required the concurrence of only the majority.

H. E. the President again intervening said the Council was dealing with Mr. Banerjee's amendment and that the Pandit could speak on the point he was dealing with when they came to that particular clause.

Pandit Malaviya said if that was the ruling, he had nothing more to add.

MR. AIYANGAR.

Mr. Aiyangar said he saw no reason why the Bill should be hurried through. The considered opinion in the country was growing against the Bill. The Council was not the proper place to condemn or sit on judgment on the passive resistance movement as had been done by one member. He drew the

attention of the Council to the decision of Lord Loreburn's committee which arose out of a suit against the Secretary of State. The Viceroy asked the speaker to confine himself to the amendment.

MR. IRONSIDE.

In speaking on Mr. Banerjee's amendment, Mr. Ironside said he had listened to-day to a great deal of eloquence, but he could not help feeling that many of his friends had failed to adduce any argument which would carry conviction to his mind. He did not think that any one had questioned the position taken up by Government in the matter. One special pleading had been that more generosity from Government was still needed. Now, up to a point generosity and justice were necessary, but beyond that point generosity and justice were merely suggestive of weakness, which might be taken hold of by supporters of the movement against the generous Government. Mr. Banerjee had told them that the Bill affected but a small and unimportant section of the community and he, for the life of him, could not understand why there was this extraordinary fear, why the greater and saner section of the community which Mr. Banerjee represented should be so endangered by the provisions of this Bill.

It had been suggested that the Bill should be referred to High Courts. Now, he might be wrong, but he had always been under the impression that High Courts read the law which had emanated from this Council and he asked was this Council to form and make laws or the High Courts? If High Courts were to tell them what they were to do what was the use of this Council.

Then they were told by Mr. Banerjee that time was the great pacifier. From his experience of this country, he had not any faith in this idea of his friend. Then it was stated that this wicked measure was introduced by Government to endanger the future of Reforms. He was holding no brief for Government, but he refused to believe that there was one man in the service of the Government of India who would so endanger the good name of Britain, the good name of the Service to which he belonged, to think of such an idea as that. Personally, he believed if this Bill had gone through, it would have gone a long way to assist the Reforms Scheme.

Then the question of public opinion had been raised. In Calcutta he had an opportunity of discussing this matter with several Indian friends for whom he had the greatest respect and whom he was prepared to meet on equal terms anywhere and these people were of opinion that for the sake of the people of Bengal and for the sake of the sane portion of the community, the Bill must be pushed through.

MR. BANERJEE'S REPLY.

Mr. Banerjee, in replying, acknowledged the conciliatory speech of the Home Member, but he had not been able to meet the criticisms. The local governments had not been consulted, the opinion of the High Courts had not been sought, and public bodies had not been asked to submit their opinions. The Calcutta High Court specially deserved to be consulted; for, that Court had the greatest experience of such cases. The situation had improved, and it was not proper to legislate on an ancient report published a year back.

He referred to the remarks of Mr. Fagan and said he was proud that the representative of the province of the Punjab had said that the members of the Council represented the quintessence of the wisdom of the country, but even Solomon was liable to make mistakes when deliberating on imperfect and insufficient materials.

He took exception to the argument that a concession to public opinion would be considered a sign of weakness on the part of Government. He was sure if Government yielded to popular opinion that would be considered to be a sign of strength, and not of weakness. He hoped that Government would reconsider the question and accept the unanimous opinion of the Indian members.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was put to the Council and lost. Mr. Banerjee calling for a division, votes were recorded as follows:—For the amendment 25, against it 36, and the amendment was thus lost.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

Sir James Meeson presented the Select Committee's Report on Excess Profits Duties Bill. The Council adjourned for one hour at five o'clock.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

151 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Tuesday stood at 151, compared with 131 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 107 of 1917. There were nine attacks and three deaths from small-pox and two attacks of plague. There was not a single case of cholera.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the Legislative Council Meeting, yesterday. His Excellency attended the annual banquet of the Lodge Imperial Brotherhood, yesterday evening.

The Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt has arrived at Government House.

Lord and Lady Willington will probably arrive at Madras between 9th and 12th of April. According to the present arrangements, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland and their party will leave Madras for England on March 29th.

LANDLORDS' DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

CLAIM TO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy received to-day a deputation of the All-India Landholders' Association. The deputation was headed by the Maharaja of Darbhanga who read an address in course of which it was observed:—The sphere of usefulness of the Association will be greatly increased if your Excellency is pleased to direct the various Departments of the Government to recognise the Association and to consult it in all matters affecting the general interests of the people and the landholding classes in particular. We have no doubt that with your Excellency's sympathy the Association will be enabled to take its place as the accredited and acknowledged representative body of the natural leaders of the country helping in bringing about mutual understanding, unity, and co-operation between the Government and the people. The landholders are both by birth and position particularly fitted to interpret the needs of the people to the Government on the one hand, and explaining the measures and actions of the Government to the masses on the other.

We, the representatives of the All-India Landholders' Association, wish to assure your Excellency that the Association will consider it its pride and privilege to serve the Government and, in serving the Government, serve the larger interests of the people. We beg to assure your Excellency of our unwavering loyalty and deep devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to your Excellency, his august representative in this country, and to the Government of which you are the head. We need hardly reiterate the professions of our inherent loyalty which, as in the past so in the present, has proved itself in the great world-war with which our Empire has been faced and in which the age-long traditions of mutual support, co-operation and confidence have been fully maintained. During the present war we have spared no pains to assist the Empire in every way in our power in the provision of men, money, and materials. We are convinced that our cause is just and right and must succeed, and in this conviction, we have placed our entire resources at the disposal of the Government in vindication of the great ideals of liberty and justice.

STRONGEST ALLIES OF ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT.

We again repeat that all our resources are at the command of His Majesty the King-Emperor. From time immemorial, in all countries and climes, and in India particularly, the land-holding classes have always been the strongest allies of established Government of which generally they have been the prominent and most influential ministers. Far-sighted statesmanship and policy demand that such an ancient and loyal order with such large interests deserves all the encouragement and support to maintain its prestige influence and usefulness, and should be as closely associated with the Government on the executive side as the leaders of political parties on the ministerial side. This will be in keeping with Indian traditions, and the presence of men with an abiding stake in the country will strengthen greatly the foundations of State as a step in the right direction, and we further hope that in the various legislative provincial and imperial assemblies, landholding classes will be given an adequate representation commensurate with their importance, influence, and their large interests. The Morley-Minto Reforms recognised our special claims and made special provision for our representation and we earnestly hope that the same principle will now be followed to enable us to continue to serve our people and the Government in the same effective manner as heretofore in the new times that are ahead of us.

MR. GANDHI IN ALLAHABAD.

EXHORTATION TO SIGN THE SATYAGRAHA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

At the public meeting in Allahabad, Mr. Gandhi was present, but could not address the meeting owing to weak health. Instead a message written by him was read to the audience, in which he exhorted the people to sign the "satyagraha" vow. About fifty people signed the vow. Mr. Gandhi left to-day for Bombay.

THE QUESTION OF KHILIFAT AND HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

The public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay to consider the above question, which was to be held on Friday, the 14th March 1919 has been postponed to Wednesday, the 19th March 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) It will be held at Mastan Tank (New Nagpada).

A QUESTIONABLE REGULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Will you or any of your readers with legal knowledge please inform me through the medium of your paper if the Bombay Tramways Co. is justified in prohibiting passengers to stand on the rear platforms of their cars without first obtaining the sanction of the Municipal Corporation?

I understand that names of about half a dozen passengers including one Parvi bharrier were taken over a week ago by the Co.'s inspectors for disobeying the new regulation, but so far none of them is prosecuted. Can any one explain this?—Yours, etc.,

A.D.B.

Bombay, March 11.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(Continued from page 9.)

terests that a more experienced official should be appointed. (c) Yes. (d) Yes.

Q.—(a) With reference to their reply in the negative to my question No. 2 (g) put at the meeting of the Council on the 23rd September, 1918, will Government be pleased to state if it is true that Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O., nominated non-official president of the District Local Board, Belgium, replied in writing on the 5th July, 1918, to Messrs. M. B. Marathe and S. V. Kulkarni, elected members of the Board, that they had a right to inspect "only Minute Books of the meetings of the General Body and the Committees and the Accounts of the Board"? (b) Will Government be graciously pleased to lay on the table of the Council a copy of the letter addressed on the 16th June, 1918, by Messrs. M. B. Marathe and S. V. Kulkarni to the President, District Local Board, Belgium, and a copy of the President's reply to them dated 5th July, 1918, (No. 314 of 1918-19)?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) A copy of the correspondence referred to is placed on the table.

Q.—Is it a fact that the owners of salt pans at Sanikatta in Kanara make a profit of more than 800 per cent. on the cost of production of salt in charging their malki (ownership) rates?

A.—The price charged by the society at their depots at Sanikatta is Rs. 2-5-6 per maund. This is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty	1	4	0
Cost of production	0	3	0
Conveyance, bagging and other charges	0	4	2
Profit	0	10	4
Total	2	5	6

The rate of profit on the total outlay is thus 38 per cent. The society has no monopoly of supply.

REVENUE SUSPENSION AND REMISSION.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the resolutions passed by the Karwar Agricultural Conference held at Halga in December, 1918, and published in the issue of "the Kanara News" of the 15th January, 1919, regarding the estimate at the annual value of crops and suspension and remission of land revenue this year? (b) If so, what action have Government taken?

A.—(a) No. (b) The question of granting suspensions and remissions based on the annual valuation of the crops, under the Suspension and Remission Rules, is within the discretion of the Collector.

Q.—Is it a fact that there is at present a complete embargo on the importation of Goa salt by sea? (b) If so, is it true that the embargo has conferred a monopoly on the owners of salt pans at Sanikatta in the Kanara District?

A.—(a) Yes. The embargo dates from the year 1894. (b) No. Goa salt can be imported into the Kanara District.

Q.—With reference to their reply to my question No. 9 put at the meeting of this Council on the 23rd September, 1918, will Government be pleased to state if the question of the revision of the scale of pay and promotion of the clerical staff in the Public Works Department has been finally decided, and if so, the probable date of the issue of their orders on the subject?

A.—The reply is in the negative.

MR. SHERIFF D. CANJI.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STATISTICS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement giving the following particulars:—

- The total strength of the Legislative Council year by year since 1892.
- The number of nominated official and non-official members separately since 1892.
- A statement containing the information is placed on the Council table.

URAN WATER SUPPLY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give information on the following points:—

- What facility have the inhabitants of Uran got for the supply of fresh water?
- Is it a fact that a sum of nearly Rs. 1,30,000 was handed over to the Government by the inhabitants of Uran some years back to increase the facility for the supply of fresh water?

(c) At the time the sum referred to in (b) was handed over to the Government, did they undertake to meet the additional expenditure that may be incurred in making the necessary operations for increasing the supply of fresh water at Uran?

(d) If the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to let the Council know the steps that they may have taken to increase such supply?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence that appeared in this connection in the "Bombay Chronicle", in its issue of February 16th on page 2?

A.—(a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to the reply given by Government to

question No. 8 put by the hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.

(c) Government intended to provide half the cost of the Uran water-supply scheme as a grant-in-aid to the Uran Municipality.

(d) The hon. member is referred to the reply given by Government to question No. 14 put by the hon. Mr. P. A. Desai, LL.B., at this meeting.

(e) Yes.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BOMBAY POLICE.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter of Mouli Haji Abdul Karim Hakim which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", of the 24th January 1919, on page 5?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if they have made any inquiries regarding the allegations made therein, and if so, will they be pleased to lay the result of their inquiry on the table?

(c) If the allegations referred to in that letter are correct, have the Government taken or do they contemplate taking any action against Mr. Mayers and the fraud mentioned in the letter, and will Government be pleased to state if any compensation is to be given to the Hakim for the loss he has sustained?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) Government have made enquiries. The facts are disputed, but the truth appears to be as follows:—

The Commissioner of Police asked Mr. Mayers, the Superintendent of D Division, if he could find him a room for his official shorthand writer somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Jacob Circle Police Chowky. The Superintendent asked an Irani whether he could arrange to have one of the shops in the Islam Building vacated for this purpose. The Irani, without consulting the Superintendent, evicted the Hakim, Mouli Haji Abdul Karim, from his shop. The Hakim complained to the Deputy Commissioner of Police on the following morning, and the Deputy Commissioner gave instructions for him to be allowed to return to his shop. The statement that the Hakim suffered a loss of Rs. 598-7-0 is grossly exaggerated, and it is understood that the matter was amicably settled between the Irani and the Hakim for a sum of less than Rs. 100.

(c) Government do not contemplate taking any further action in the matter.

MR. BHURGRI.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Rasai Committee appointed by Government in March 1918 finished taking evidence in May 1918?

(b) Is it a fact that the Committee has not yet submitted its report to Government, if so what are the reasons of the delay?

(c) When does Government expect the report?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) It is expected that the report will be ready by March next. The principal reason for the delay in its preparation is the extraordinarily voluminous character of the record of the enquiry, vast mass of evidence requiring to be translated and printed before the Committee can consider the final draft of their report. The printing work was so heavy that it had to be distributed among a number of presses.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Commissioner in Sind have recently issued instructions to their subordinate officials calculated to reduce the evils of the Rasai system?

(b) If so, will Government place on the Council table a copy of these instructions?

(c) Circulars on the subject, intended to give effect to the instructions contained in the Commissioner's circular of the 23rd September 1914, have been issued by the Collectors of Sukkur and Larkana respectively. Copies of these are laid on the Council table.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—

- the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(b) the cost incurred by Government on the purchase of copies of each newspaper?

(c) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(d) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(e) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(f) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(g) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(h) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(i) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(j) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(k) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

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(y) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(z) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(aa) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(ab) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

(ac) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

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(ai) the number of copies of each newspaper purchased by Government or Government Departments or Government officials out of public funds?

tion of the Government of India on local self-government issued in May 1918?

A.—The whole question is still engaging the attention of Government.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state if it is true that in the statement submitted by them to the Franchise Committee they have recommended that the Indian mercantile community of Karachi should be allowed one representative on the Bombay Legislative Council and one representative on the Legislative Assembly of India?

A.—Government regret that as the proceedings of these committees were private they are unable to give the information required.

FRANCHISE AND FUNCTIONS COMMITTEE.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a copy of the statement submitted by them to the Franchise and Functions Committee?

A.—Government regret that as the proceedings of these committees were private they are unable to give the information required.

Q.—Will Government be pleased (a) to place on the Council table a copy of the Report of the Committee of Officials and Non-Officials appointed in November 1917, to examine the recommendations of the Indian Public Services Commission?

(b) to state whether any final orders have been passed by Government on the report?

(c) if so, to place them on the Council table?

A.—It is understood that the hon. member refers to the Committee appointed by Government to consider and report on the proposals made by the Government of India relating to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in connection with the Educational Department. As regards parts (a) and (b) of the question the hon. member is referred to the reply given to part (a) of a question on the same subject put by the hon. Mr. Upasani. With reference to part (c) Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table as the matter is still under consideration.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A.—Will Government be pleased (a) to state if it is a fact that the Senate of the Bombay University have submitted to Government a proposal for the reconstitution of the Senate on a very much larger elective basis than exists at present?

(b) if so, to state what decision, if any, has been arrived at by Government in the matter?

(c) to lay on the Council table the proposal of the Senate, with the orders, if any, passed by Government in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) and (c) The decision of Government is contained in the letter to the Registrar, Bombay University, no. 1915, dated the 25th July, 1918, copy of which with copy of the University Registrar's letter no. 742, dated the 15th February, 1918, containing the proposal referred to, is placed on the Council table.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—

- the number of permanent vacancies in the Indian Educational Service that have been filled by Indians directly recruited and by Indians promoted from the Provincial Educational Service?

(b) the names of these gentlemen, and their academic and other qualifications, the posts to which they have been appointed, and the names of the officers who originally held the appointments?

(c) the names of these gentlemen, and their academic and other qualifications, the posts to which they have been appointed, and the names of the officers who originally held the appointments?

A.—(a) and (b) The recommendations of this Government on the subject are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: EXTENSION OF PERIOD.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether the elections for the Bombay Legislative Council are to take place this year or are to be postponed?

A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to question No. 10 of the Honourable Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik.

NEWSPAPER SUBSIDIES.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give the following information:—

- the names of the newspapers or periodicals English and vernacular whether printed in India or outside which are subsidised by Government or for which Government or heads of departments or Government officers subscribe for from public funds?

(b) the number of copies of each newspaper or periodical thus subsidised for?

(c) the amount of money thus spent from public funds on each newspaper or periodical?

(d) the annual subscription paid by Government for each of these newspapers or periodicals and the subscription charged to the ordinary private subscribers?

(e) the numbers of copies of each newspaper or periodical thus subsidised for which are sent free to public libraries and schools and the names of these libraries and schools?

A.—So far as the subsidising of newspapers by Government is concerned, the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given to question No. 12 put by him at the last November meeting when he was informed that the "Jagad Vritta" was the only newspaper subsidised by Government.

With regard to the rest of the question the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given to the Honourable V. J. Patel's question No. 30 at the Council meeting held on 10th October, 1917. It is printed at page 891 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V of 30th October, 1917.

MR. P. A. DESAI.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how many girls attend the English Schools in the City of Bombay? (b) Will Government be pleased to state how many female graduates in all branches are there in the City of Bombay? (c) Will Government be pleased to state how many educated women are employed in the Government service in the City of Bombay?

A.—(a) 4,536. (b) This part of the ques-

tion has already been answered. (c) 136.

EDUCATIONAL BALANCES.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state how it proposes to spend the unspent balance of Rs. 5,32,000 under the head "22, Education" referred to in the reply to question 11 of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer put by him in the Council meeting of 9th December, 1918?

A.—The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report on the subject.

THANA: SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether the people of Bhivandi in the Thana District have petitioned to the Collector of Thana regarding the remissions and suspensions of land revenue, and if so, with what effect?

A.—A petition was made to the Collector on the subject. The Collector considered the petition, but saw no reason to modify his orders in respect of the suspension of land revenue.

KOLABA AND RATNAGIRI CROP ESTIMATES.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table the Annawari (crop estimate) of each village in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts? (b) Is it a fact that revenue officers in the Ratnagiri District are taking into account the standing grass on uncultivated waste lands and wet crop on garden lands in making Annawari estimates? If so, what is the justification for doing so?

A.—(a) The information will be called for. (b) Government have no specific information on the point, but in making a general quantitative estimate of the produce of the lands of a village, it would evidently lead to incorrect results if the produce of the garden and grass lands of the village were omitted from consideration.

THE HON. MR. S. D. GARUD.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what arrangements have been made in the famine-stricken area (a) to supply fodder seed to agriculturists at concession rates? (b) to establish centres for raising grove fodder and supplying it to agriculturists at concession rates?

A.—(a) Government have placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture one lakh of rupees for the purchase of seeds, including seeds of important varieties of fodder crops, and the seeds will be advanced to cultivators at cost price. (b) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to paragraph 4 of Press Note No. 315-Fam. of 25th February, 1919, wherein are detailed the measures adopted by Government for the stimulation of production of fodder. A further grant of nearly Rs. 20,000 has been made for the cultivation of green fodder near Poona for the preservation of 1,000 head of cattle.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether any measures are under contemplation to supply pure seeds of cotton, bajri and sugarcane to the farmers in the famine-affected area at concession rates?

A.—Up to the present Government have advanced one lakh of rupees to the Agricultural Department for the purchase of seeds of certain valuable varieties of food crops and have also put at the disposal of the Collector of Thana Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of a stock of seed-rice. The rates at which these and other stocks which may be collected will be issued to cultivators, will be considered later.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether any irrigation works in the famine-affected area given up in the last famine are likely to be taken up and completed during this famine?

A.—Information is being called for.

KHANDESH, WEST—WELLS.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number and names of villages in West Khandesh District where there are no wells? (b) Have any tagai advances been given to dig wells in these villages this year? If so, the amount given?

(c) (a) and (b) The information will be called for.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of new wells dug in each district of the famine-affected area for which tagai loans were given? (b) The amount of tagai given for digging new wells?

A.—(a) and (b) The information will be called for.

MR. CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to make a statement giving the purport of all resolutions on questions of general public interest as have been either accepted by Government or carried in the Bombay Legislative Council during each of the last five years, together with a brief note indicating the steps that may have been taken up-to-date in furtherance of the object of each such resolution?

A.—The information desired by the Hon. Member regarding the purport of all such resolutions as have been either accepted by Government or carried in the Legislative Council during the last five years is available in the printed Proceedings; and as the collection of the information in connection with the steps taken in furtherance of the object of each such resolution will involve considerable labour, if the Hon. Member will kindly specify the particular resolutions regarding the action on which he requires information Government will comply with his request as far as possible.

Q.—(a) With reference to the resolution of the Government of India on local self-government published on the 18th May, 1918, Government have invited the opinions of different district boards in regard to the suggestions contained therein; particularly on the question of the appointment of whole-time executive officers by the municipalities as a concomitant of non-official chairman. (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay all such opinions on the table?

A.—No; but it may be pointed out that the suggestion referred to in the latter part of question 2 (a) regarding the appointment of executive officers, which the Government of India have made in paragraph 9 of their resolution of May 1918, refers to district

boards and not to municipalities as stated by the Hon. Member. This suggestion is in accord with the policy inaugurated by the Bombay Government in 1916.

"JAGAD VRIITA" NEWSPAPER.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether copies of the paper "Jagad Vritta" are bought by them every year for circulation among their officers, and if so, how many?

(b) Is any subsidy given to this paper? If so, how much, and, is it to continue?

A.—(a) Government purchase six thousand copies of the paper every year. It is not for distribution among Government officers.

(b) As at present arranged the annual subsidy of Rs. 15,000 is to continue until six months after the declaration of peace.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Q.—With reference to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas in this presidency, will the Government be pleased to enlighten the Council on the following matters:—

- How many, and which, municipalities have applied for the introduction of such education within their areas and how many for boys, and how many for girls?

(b) If the matter is still under correspondence between the Government and municipalities referred to in (a), in what particular stages does it stand at present?

(c) How many, and which of them, have shown a desire to introduce it on conditions that the Government give them "2nd and 3rd grant" instead of "1st" which they have been heretofore usually giving?

(d) Is it true that the Banda Municipality applied for the same to the Government about a year ago, and showed their willingness and ability to introduce compulsory primary education; will Government be pleased to state their decision in the matter?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any part, and if so, how much, of the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 set apart for such education for the current year has been spent, or is likely to be spent before the end of the financial year?

A.—(a), (b) and (c). The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given by Government to the question on the same subject put by the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri at the present meeting. The five municipalities mentioned below have applied for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education within their areas:—

Municipality	To what sex measure is to be applied	Proportion of Govt. grant asked for
1. Banda	Boys and girls	1/2
2. Surat	Boys and girls	1/3
3. Dhulia	Boys and girls	2/3
4. Dukar	Boys only	1/2
5. Islampur	Boys only	2/3

As already indicated in the reply to part (b) of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's question referred to above, the application of the Islampur Municipality has been returned for re-consideration through the proper channel and the remaining four municipalities have been directed to re-submit their applications in accordance with the rules issued under section 13 of the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act, 1918.

(d) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part, the Hon. Member is referred to the concluding portion of the reply to (a), (b) and (c) above.

(e) In the circumstances stated in the concluding portion of the reply to (a), (b) and (c) above, it is not likely that any amount from this year's provision of Rs. 2,00,000 will be utilized for the purpose before the close of the current financial year.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter of Mr. F. R. Dubash, Pleader, in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd July 1918?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take action in the matter, and if so, what?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) The question raised in the letter is under consideration.

MR. R. P. PARANJPE.

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THE WEATHER.**TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.**

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SOLARA.	
Bombay, 11th March 1919.	
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.911 inch.
Temperature of Air	78.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.3 "
Dew Point	71.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.792 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky)	1.2 "
cloudy=100	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do.	75.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, WNW, NNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind	204 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Month	h	m	Day	Month	h	m
Wed.	12	8	20	Wed.	12	5	19
Thur.	13	9	24	Thur.	13	2	17
Fri.	14	10	27	Fri.	14	3	16
Sat.	15	11	30	Sat.	15	4	15
Sun.	16	12	33	Sun.	16	5	14
Mon.	17	1	36	Mon.	17	6	13
Tues.	18	2	39	Tues.	18	7	12

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:

Day	Month	h	m	Day	Month	h	m
Mar. 12 (Wednesday)	12	6	48m	Mar. 18 (Tuesday)	12	6	48m
" 13 (Thursday)	13	6	48m	" 19 (Wednesday)	13	6	48m
" 14 (Friday)	14	6	48m	" 20 (Thursday)	14	6	48m
" 15 (Saturday)	15	6	48m	" 21 (Friday)	15	6	48m
" 16 (Sunday)	16	6	48m	" 22 (Saturday)	16	6	48m
" 17 (Monday)	17	6	48m	" 23 (Sunday)	17	6	48m
" 18 (Tuesday)	18	6	48m	" 24 (Monday)	18	6	48m

Phases of the Moon:

Day	Month	h	m	Day	Month	h	m
New Moon	12	24	41	New Moon	13	24	41
First Quarter	13	9	44	First Quarter	14	9	44
Full Moon	14	24	5	Full Moon	15	24	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, 12th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual in the south-eastern districts; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately cloudy. Temperature is moderately above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.10 inches of rain and a thickly clouded sky; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess except at Agra; night temperature is generally above the average, the excess ranging up to 12 deg. at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in east Rajputana, where some light cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in Sind and east Rajputana, and is above it in the plains of west Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana, with the exception of the south-western districts; night temperature is in defect at Jodhpur and in excess at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except in Central India West. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in Central India West; day temperature is below the average in Cutch and west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the east of the division, but is locally below it in the west. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal, and the excess in the latter amounts to 10 deg. at some stations. Akola again records a maximum of 104 deg. F.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Marungao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal in east Hyderabad. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather is slightly disturbed in northern India and a few showers are reported from the extreme north and the west of the United Provinces. Temperature remains high in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the north of the Deccan. Isolated light showers may occur in the

west of the United Provinces.

Temperature is below normal in the west of the United Provinces.

Humidity is above normal in the west of the United Provinces.

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The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Marungao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal in east Hyderabad. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather is slightly disturbed in northern India and a few showers are reported from the extreme north and the west of the United Provinces. Temperature remains high in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the north of the Deccan. Isolated light showers may occur in the

west of the United Provinces.

of India and light local snow-fall is reported from Kashmir.

Temperature is considerably above normal from Chota Nagpur to east Punjab.

Punjab, the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th March 1919.

Weather is disturbed in the extreme north

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th of March, 1919.

|--|

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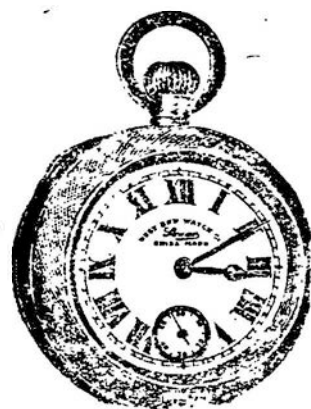
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